

Should the IMF Borrow To Meet the Next Crisis?

Italian Leader Sees New Role Emerging For Fund After Emergency in Mexico

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Italy's new prime minister will try to convince the heads of the world's leading industrial nations that the role and policies of the IMF should be transformed to allow it to raise emergency money from the capital markets for the first time, in order to combat the growing threat of global financial crises.

In his first interview since taking office last month, Prime Minister Lamberto Dini said he would make this proposal to the other leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in an effort to strengthen the International Monetary Fund following Mexico's liquidity crisis.

Mr. Dini said that, during a working luncheon at the White House last week, President Bill Clinton had asked him what lessons he had drawn from the Mexican crisis and what new ideas he could suggest to reform the IMF.

The prime minister, a nonpolitical financial expert who worked at the IMF from 1963 to 1979 and then served for 15 years as deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, said he told Mr. Clinton that the IMF's resources were no longer sufficient and that institutional changes were needed to avoid future Mexico-style crises.

"I think the president feels these ideas deserve serious consideration," Mr. Dini said.

Mr. Dini, 63, also said that at the time of last week's \$50 billion rescue of Mexico, the country was "very close to default, absolutely." And he offered a sharp criticism of the IMF, saying that "with all its missions, it did not discover or anticipate anything in Mexico, and Mexico is right next door."

The Italian leader, who met with Mr. Clinton on his way to last weekend's meeting in Toronto of G-7 finance ministers, was subsequently asked by U.S. officials to analyze the lessons of the Mexican crisis and tell the Toronto gathering why he believed it was necessary to reform the IMF.

Mr. Dini's views are significant, both because of his detailed personal knowledge of the workings of the IMF and because G-7 governments have agreed that reform of the IMF and the World Bank will top the agenda at their annual summit meeting, to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, this summer.

But there is no guarantee that the proposal, which comes from a respected but nonetheless transitional figure in Italian politics, will prevail at the Halifax meeting. Indeed, Mr. Dini said he expected "much

debate" about his proposals between now and the G-7 summit meeting. But the proposal will nonetheless keep Mr. Dini in the spotlight as a leading figure in the world of international finance.

Mr. Dini said his analysis of the need to change the IMF following the Mexican crisis was at the center of his White House meeting, which was also attended by Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin as well as the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the president's chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta.

The Italian prime minister stressed that he was not proposing "a complete overhaul" of the IMF and the World Bank, which this year celebrate the 50th anniversary of their founding at Bretton Woods.

"They are remarkable institutions that have proved their worth in the last 50 years, but as the world develops we need to find ways to strengthen their role," Mr. Dini said in the interview. "They are not equipped to deal with the new realities."

The interview took place Tuesday night, not at the prime minister's office but at the Treasury Ministry, where Mr. Dini spends part of each day. He has kept that portfolio along with the premiership.

Changing the IMF is essential, Mr. Dini said, because of the "new environment" of globalized financial markets.

"It seems to me that deregulation and the globalization of markets, coupled with programs of structural adjustment in developing countries, are bound to bring about instability from time to time," he said. "The size of capital that can move across frontiers in a short time is so large that no one can resist that tide."

"This is the new environment that the world is now living in the 1990s," he said. "It was unknown 10 years ago."

"In my view, there is a need for a rethinking," Mr. Dini added. "The Mexican rescue has caused the IMF to break all the rules in relation to its normal method of drawing on funds."

"The IMF resources are not suited to dealing with the threat of destabilizing capital flows of a short-term nature," he said.

Mr. Dini was referring to the way Mexico had faced a liquidity crisis when investors pulled capital out of the country following the bungled devaluation of the peso in December.

Mr. Dini said he had also discussed the IMF, Page 8



CHECHEN MISERY — A refugee from the fighting in Grozny crying on a road near the town of Nazran. On Wednesday, the Chechen separatists said they would withdraw their headquarters from the rebel capital. Page 2

Karachi Is Caught in a Spiral of Violence

With 1,000 Dead in a Year, Unrest Shakes Pakistan Leadership

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

KARACHI — Mohammed Ali, a dermatologist, was finishing paperwork at his clinic late one evening, Ahmed Asim, 27, a clerk, was bent in prayer one day at his neighborhood mosque. Mason Rahat Khan was sitting on his stoop one sunny afternoon playing with his children.

In disparate bursts of violence, Mr. Ali was shot and killed at point-blank range

behind his desk, Mr. Asim was gunned down in a spray of AK-47 bullets and Mr. Khan was hit by an unseen sniper, each a victim of the spiraling lawlessness that has turned Karachi violent.

"We live in constant fear," said Masood Zakai, 35, a surgeon at a central hospital where most of the shooting victims are treated.

Fed by a volatile combination of religious, ethnic, political and economic unrest, the surge in violence has left more

than 1,000 people dead in the past year, most of them in the last few months.

Some Pakistanis say that the violence in the city of more than 5 million people is even threatening the stability of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's national government, as well as the country's efforts to open its struggling economy to the West.

Political violence here played a major role in the fall of Miss Bhutto's first government, Page 8

EU Backs Away From Tighter TV Quotas

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — France's drive to tighten quotas on European television programming suffered a major setback on Wednesday when the European Union's executive commission backed away from the proposal as politically risky and economically dubious, officials said.

The commission instead reached an informal consensus to maintain Europe's existing nonbinding quotas, and search for new financial incentives to encourage more European productions, officials said.

"There is a tendency to say, 'It is very difficult to move away from the present directive,' or EU law, said an official present at the commission meeting.

Officials said the commissioners were reluctant to abandon quotas until Europe is better able to compete with U.S. imports, which the commission estimates control up to 80 percent of the cinema box office and 60 percent of TV air time.

The commissioners and most EU member states are unwilling to make legally binding the existing 51 percent minimum for European TV programming, fearing it would be seen as trade protectionism and an infringement on freedom of expression.

The emerging consensus revealed strong support in the commission for the position of President Jacques Santer. In a recent interview, Mr. Santer criticized quotas as artificial and said that although they were likely to survive in the near term, Europe needed to focus on incentives for building a more dynamic film and TV industry.

Officials said he argued that line effectively at Wednesday's meeting.

"Whatever system of quotas you have, quite clearly what you're trying to do is to stimulate investment," said Marcelino Oreja, the culture commissioner.

A number of incentives were discussed, ranging from tax breaks for film and television investors to imposing levies on broadcasters for subsidizing productions. But Mr. Oreja indicated that there was little prospect of setting up a European fund for the industry because of the difficulty of getting all 15 member states to back a new EU tax. "It might be easier perhaps to coordinate national systems," he said.

Mr. Oreja said several commissioners spoke in favor of phasing out quotas or

See QUOTAS, Page 8



Mr. Oreja meeting the press Wednesday after the EU commission session.

Kohl's Message to Holland: Germans Aren't So Bad

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — Only weeks before the last border controls between Germany and the Netherlands are to be lifted, Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to The Hague for a private meeting with about 30 Dutch politicians, intellectuals, and business leaders. Participants were sworn to silence and not even the topic was announced, but it might have been "Love Thy Neighbor."

Mr. Kohl had come to discuss ways of confronting deep anti-German sentiment in the Netherlands. It is one of Western

Europe's most enduring prejudices, and, with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II approaching, political leaders in both countries want to curb it.

The hostility exists even though the Dutch and Germans are neighbors who share a racial and cultural heritage. They maintain close political and commercial ties and, as the recent flooding showed, face common environmental challenges.

Many experts here say the Dutch formed their low opinion of Germans centuries ago, when the Netherlands was one of the world's most advanced and power-

ful countries and Germany was still a patchwork of warring fiefs.

That low opinion hardened into hatred after Germany invaded the Netherlands in 1940, ignoring a Dutch proclamation of neutrality. The German occupation of the Netherlands was as harsh as any in Western Europe. More than 100,000 Dutch Jews were deported to their deaths, and starvation afflicted much of the country in the winter of 1944-45. Many older people remember the occupation bitterly and still refuse to set foot on German soil.

But anti-German sentiment is not content, Page 8

Hold the Pasta While Diet Experts Rewrite the Menu

By Molly O'Neill
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bye-bye, pasta. It's been fun. But diet experts who have been extolling the health benefits of low-fat, high-carbohydrate foods are now backtracking. Starchy foods, some suspect, actually contribute to obesity.

In the '60s, starch was the enemy, then sugar, then salt, then cholesterol, then fat," said Cathy Nomas, the director of the Theodore B. Van Itallie Center for Nutrition and Weight Management at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center here.

And now starch is looking like the enemy again. Weight-loss experts and obesity researchers are studying the role played by insulin (a hormone produced by the body to process sugar, and starches like those found in white bread, pasta and processed "nonfat" snacks) in weight gain.

The pendulum of weight-loss wisdom is constantly swinging, leaving behind some lasting scientific fact and some misbegotten notions. Few researchers question the health benefits of a low-

fat diet, but many are beginning to wonder if a high-carbohydrate regime is appropriate for everyone, particularly overweight people and the "insulin-resistant," those who overproduce insulin after eating sugar or starches. Researchers estimate that up to 25 percent of the population in the United States may be insulin-resistant.

The insulin-resistant respond to starches or sugar by overproducing glucose, which in turn triggers an overproduction of insulin, a hormone responsible for a wide range of metabolic activities including determining how much of the glucose will be used immediately as energy and how much will be stored as fat; the regulation of triglycerides, and perhaps even the stimulation of appetite.

"The more insulin your body produces the more likely it is that you will convert dietary calories into body fat," said Dr. Dean Ornish, the author of "Eat More, Weigh Less." (HarperCollins, 1993).

Dr. James Hill, the associate director of the Center for Human Nutrition, Page 8

NATO Turns To the Threat From Islamic Extremists

Alliance to Open Talks With 5 Nonmembers to Meet Risk for Security

By William Drozdzik
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided Wednesday to open talks with five North African and Middle Eastern states to develop a joint strategy to combat the security threat posed by Islamic fundamentalism.

The decision to launch a dialogue with Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania was made after NATO ambassadors concluded that the alliance needed to pay greater attention to instability on its southern flank.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO has been wrestling with how to incorporate the new democracies in Eastern Europe. The preparations to expand NATO to include Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic as full members have provoked warnings from Moscow of a new era of East-West tensions.

But NATO sources said there was now a clear consensus among military experts that the most immediate security dangers to the alliance stemmed from the Mediterranean basin and not Eastern Europe.

These threats include the bloody insurrection in Algeria, the possibility that fighting in the former Yugoslavia could spread to southern Balkan states and the risk that terrorists or a rogue state could acquire nuclear weapons.

The NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes, told a security conference in Germany over the weekend that in the five years since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, Islamic militancy has emerged as perhaps the single gravest threat to the alliance and Western security.

"The situation in the Middle East and in the southern parts of the former Soviet Union is so serious that we have to increase our efforts to cooperate with the countries around the Mediterranean Sea," Mr. Claes said in an interview Wednesday in the Belgian newspaper Tjif.

"The southern flank of NATO faces the biggest problems," he said. "I don't say that our time is up, but we shouldn't lose any more time now. The biggest problem is that we can't situate the risks on the map or in a calendar."

France, Italy and Spain have been spearheading the crusade for NATO and the European Union to concentrate on instability in the Mediterranean, partly to offset what they perceive as a lopsided emphasis by the United States and Germany on filling the security vacuum in Eastern Europe.

They argue that their societies already face a more imminent danger from the risk of mass immigration from North Africa, from people fleeing economic deprivation or the strife in Algeria, where conflict between the army-backed government and Islamic extremists has cost more than 30,000 lives in the past three years.

Algeria was absent from the list of NATO's prospective partners, largely because the alliance did not want to be seen as overtly taking sides with the army in its battle to suppress the Islamic Salvation Front and other armed Muslim groups.

In addition, NATO's southern members fear that continuing warfare in the former Yugoslavia could soon ignite conflicts in Albania and Macedonia. An expansion of the fighting into the southern Balkans would directly affect Greece and Turkey, which have been bolstering their arsenals at a breathtaking pace and could possibly be drawn into a shooting war that could have a devastating impact on the alliance.

Another concern raised in a recent review by NATO military planners was the hypothesis that sensitive nuclear materials could be smuggled out of the Soviet Union and find their way into the hands of terrorists or anti-Western regimes, such as in Libya or Iran, that might be seeking to acquire nuclear bombs and the means to deliver them.

NATO ambassadors said that while the new dialogue was a dramatic departure from an alliance that once focused single-mindedly on the danger of a Soviet attack on Western Europe, it was consistent with its post-Cold War mission of seeking to protect stability beyond the European continent, including North Africa and the Middle East.

Meantime, Shall We Dance?

A startling message from a group of experts in preventive medicine: You don't have to become a fitness nut to reap major health benefits from regular physical activity.

All you have to do, these experts concluded in The Journal of the American Medical Association, is incorporate a total of about 30 minutes a day of moderate activity.

Such as? Taking stairs instead of elevators, walking short distances instead of driving door to door, gardening, raking leaves, doing housework, dancing — just as long as it adds up to 30 minutes a day. (Page 10)

AGENDA

14 Killed in Colombian Earthquake

BOGOTA (AP) — A powerful earthquake rocked Colombia on Wednesday, toppling buildings and killing at least 14 people, according to radio reports. Dozens of people had a preliminary magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale and was centered about 175 miles west (280 kilometers) of the capital, Bogotá, the Geological Institute of the Andes reported. The Seismologic Institute of the West, in Cali, measured the quake at magnitude 6.2.

Worst hit, according to initial reports, was the city of Pereira, where RCN radio reported that at least seven people were killed and 80 injured when buildings and walls collapsed.

Seven deaths and 20 injuries were reported in other towns in western Colombia.

Meanwhile, a mild earthquake with a preliminary magnitude of 4.4 shook Istanbul and several of Turkey's northwestern provinces late Wednesday, the Anatolia news agency reported.

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New Frontier, Old Jitters

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The Search for Helpful Pests

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Newsstand Prices	
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Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cape Verde.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
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Egypt.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
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Gabon.....350 CFA	Spain.....1.000 Din
Greece.....2.600 Lire	Turkey.....L. 45,000
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mtl. (Eur.)...\$1.10

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	2.02	Down	0.56%
3935.37		110.05	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
New York	West. close	1.5305	1.5357
DM		1.5537	1.5585
Pound		98.925	99.425
Yen		5.2945	5.3125
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New Post-Communist Frontier/Into the Enemy's Camp

Cold-War Broadcasters Are Nervous About Move to East

By Dean E. Murphy
and Marjorie Miller
Los Angeles Times Service

PRAGUE — The sleek, whitewashed apartments in the hilly suburb of Troja spelled luxury. Modern kitchens. Grand bathrooms. Even private quarters for the maid. But for a husband of apartment hunters, ooze of that mattered.

Their sole concern: the former Communist regime had once earmarked the complex for Western diplomats.

"I would never live here," grunted one visitor. "I am sure the entire place is bugged by the Communists."

The Communist government is gone, but there was no arguing with this group of former Soviet bloc dissidents, political prisoners and underground activists who work for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty — a cadre of career anti-Communists whose broadcasts have been beamed here and across the former Soviet empire for more than four decades.

The two U.S.-financed stations are moving here from Munich as part of a grand realignment of the post-Cold War frontier and a make-over in the stations' mission. The demarcation of freedom, as one Czech official described it, is shifting about 200 miles north-east, from Munich's English Garden to Prague's Wenceslas Square, where broadcasts will originate beginning in late spring.

But transplanting the voices of the free world behind the Iron Curtain, no matter how tattered it may be, is a historic turn many longtime employees simply cannot fathom.

SOMETIMES dismissed as dinosaurs from a bygone era, they insist a return to censorship and repression — even if out on a Soviet scale — is likely. "Prague is a beautiful city," Eugene Kushev, a manager for Russian programs who left the Soviet Union in 1974, said in an interview shortly before his death of a heart attack this week. But "so, maybe, was Grozny," the Chechen capital destroyed by the Russians.

For some émigré broadcasters, just crossing the border from Germany to the Czech Republic was enough to set nerves on edge. Many vividly remember when Soviet tanks poured into Prague in 1968 to crush anti-Communist reforms, an event exhaustively chronicled in their broadcasts.

Last year, William W. Marsh, then the president of the stations, quit three months into the job, saying he feared he would lose his most dedicated and talented staff because of the move.

KEVIN Klose, the new president, said: "Many of these people were either expelled or willingly sought to leave Eastern lands at the time of Soviet power. They feel uneasy about going back into a land so recently dominated by the Communist Party."

These are not easy times anywhere for the West's loyal foot soldiers of the Cold War, be they unemployed aerospace workers in Southern California, strategists at the Pentagon or struggling shop owners at military towns in Germany. But the stunning East-West revolution of the last half-decade has been especially slow to win admirers among the hardened, suspicious veterans of the two radio stations.

They were consumed by their mission to break the Communist-controlled monopoly on information for nearly 40 million captive inhabitants of the Soviet bloc, reporting on events on both sides of the East-West divide and serving as surrogate local radio stations in nearly two dozen languages. And they believe their work helped make possible communism's undoing — a claim that enjoys broad support in the region.

"They talk in these countries about emerging democracies. We talk about emerging corruption and emerging dictatorships," said Mr. Kushev, an intense man in a tweed blazer whose Polish-born wife accompanied him to Prague. "If we are going to report on how democracy works, we'd better be in a democratic country and not a post-Communist country."

The distrust of things Eastern runs deep at the stations. For years, their secretive world in the gated, heavily guarded Munich headquarters was a place of intrigue, where good and evil were separated by a thick line on the map and a job well done sometimes meant risking your life.

Some émigré broadcasters concealed their identities by using on-air pseudonyms. A terrorist bombing injured three employees in 1981; there were persistent rumors of efforts by the KGB to poison the cafeteria salt. CIA and KGB agents continuously infiltrated the building's ranks — the CIA even paid for broadcasts until 1971 — making the labyrinth of hallways and news studios a multidimensional laboratory for espionage.

A top editor of the Russian service defected to the Soviet Union in the 1980s, admitting that he had been a spy; a Czech employee was once arrested for peddling Soviet MiG fighter jets. Other agents have been exposed when owerly elected East European governments perused Communist-era intelligence files and happened upon their names.

One veteran employee said he knew a CIA spy who "has pointed out some of the others."

Established with money from the CIA, Radio Free Europe began broadcasting into Eastern Europe in 1951, and Radio Liberty followed two years later with programs to the Soviet Union. Although the CIA funding was ultimately ended, the stations over altered their focus, swelling into a force of 2,500 people beaming news and commentary in 23 languages at an annual cost of more than \$200 million.

The broadcasts were never intended to last long — the first programs were taped in New York and lobbied into the East from a truck driven to the German-Czechoslovak border — but when communism took root in Eastern Europe the two stations also dug in. The Munich headquarters had been designed to be easily converted into a hospital, but the conversion never took place.

Instead, the staff became comfortable and entrenched, with employees marrying, build-

ing homes and taking full advantage of Germany's generous labor laws. ("You couldn't fire Himmeler if he were working here," a station official told *National Review* magazine in 1984.)

Top employees reportedly earned six-figure U.S. salaries, and almost everyone was awarded six weeks of vacation, unlimited sick leave and abundant housing allowances.

But that all began to change with the revolutions of 1989 and the collapse two years later of the Soviet Union. With communism in surrender, President Bill Clinton and the U.S. Congress declared the twin broadcasts all but dead.

Their burial was averted, thanks to a frantic international campaign by President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic and other influential post-Communist leaders.

BUT the stations' future was secured only tentatively. Budgets were slashed to a third of their Cold War peak, and the stations were guaranteed U.S. taxpayer funds only until 1999. The broadcasts to Hungary and Afghanistan were eliminated, and the Czech and Polish sections were cut loose and given until September to find private support, a task they have yet to accomplish.

By next fall, the payroll will have been pared to 420, and many technical operations will have been combined with the Voice of America, the official broadcast of the United States, which promotes U.S. policies with government-approved programming. Employees will earn from 25 percent to 40 percent less than in Munich and will receive sharply reduced benefits. Non-Americans with less than 10 years' service will even lose their pensions.

"There is this feeling that we were all overpaid and we are now being punished for it," said Nick Jameson, a 9½-year employee from England who has sued the stations over his lost pension. "Prague is a lovely city, but there is enormous anxiety over the way management has handled this move and what it means for employees in the future."



Jozef Oleksy, who has been asked to form a new cabinet.

Speaker Is Selected
As Poland's Leader
Shake-Up Forced by Walesa
Elevates an Ex-CommunistBy Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Easing concerns about a political stalemate, President Lech Walesa suggested on Wednesday that he would accept the nomination of the speaker of Parliament, Jozef Oleksy, as Poland's new prime minister.

But it was not clear how long it would take Mr. Oleksy to form a cabinet, and in particular to find a defense minister and a foreign minister acceptable to Mr. Walesa. Both posts have caused friction between Mr. Walesa and Poland's leftist coalition government.

Mr. Oleksy, a former senior member of the old Communist Party, was chosen on Tuesday as the new prime minister by the coalition after Mr. Walesa forced Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak to resign.

Mr. Walesa's spokesman, Leszek Spalinski, said the president was "not opposed" to Mr. Oleksy and that the two men would probably meet on Thursday. But some analysts suggested that Mr. Walesa would not stop his attacks against the governing coalition, a fragile

grouping of two parties rooted in the Communist past.

Mr. Walesa had pressed the coalition to remove Mr. Pawlak, asserting that he was stalling moves to a market economy. But the intervention also seemed to be aimed at improving Mr. Walesa's own weak standing in the polls.

Once a hero considered responsible for bringing about the end of communism, Mr. Walesa is trailing all the other potential candidates in the presidential election, which is to be held sometime this year.

The choice of Mr. Oleksy to replace Mr. Pawlak, a 36-year-old politician from the Polish Peasants' Party, was widely welcomed as an improvement here, even by newspapers ideologically opposed to Mr. Oleksy and his party, the Democratic Left Alliance.

Mr. Oleksy, 48, would be the first prime minister since the collapse of communism in Poland to come directly from the former Communist Party.

As speaker, Mr. Oleksy has generally been considered pragmatic. He has told U.S. business people that he favors of a market economy in Poland.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Maintains Lebanon Travel Ban

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Lebanon sought to persuade the United States that it was now safe for Americans to visit but won't see immediate lifting of the 10-year-old U.S. travel ban.

U.S. and Lebanese officials ended two days of talks Tuesday on the security of Americans in Lebanon. One participant, the Lebanese ambassador to Washington, Riyad Tabbarah, said that 40,000 Americans had visited Lebanon in violation of the ban, "and not one incident has happened to them."

Washington banned U.S. citizens and aircraft from visiting Lebanon in 1985, when civil war was raging there and Islamic guerrilla groups were kidnapping U.S. and other Western citizens. The war ended in 1990, but the ban has been maintained.

Egyptian archaeologists have found an ancient necropolis near a half-built highway crossing the Giza Pyramids plateau. Egypt had worked on the road following protests from a United Nations agency. (Reuters)

French rail drivers will strike from Wednesday evening to Friday morning, the state railway SNCF said, but disruption to passengers will be minimal, company management said. (Reuters)

More than 500 people have died in an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis in the southern Nigeria state of Cross River, a newspaper reported Wednesday. (AFP)

The Dutch national railroad network plans to run charter trains to popular French and Spanish summer holiday destinations next year. (AP)

A second day of snow and rain storms in Israel caused havoc and flooding Wednesday. A river that burst its banks blocked the highway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, authorities said. (AFP)

Correction

A wire dispatch in Wednesday's editions incorrectly reported the amount of money an employee of Tokai Bank Ltd. of Japan attempted to obtain through fraudulent computer transactions. The amount was 1.6 billion yen (\$16 million). One bank employee has been arrested in the case.

Kohl and Parliament
Clash on Broadcasting

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's rivals accused him on Wednesday of trampling on press freedoms by attempting to weaken Germany's largest public broadcasting network, the venerable ARD.

The charge, made in the lower house of Parliament, so infuriated Mr. Kohl that he decided to retort even though he had earlier decided not to address the Bundestag delegates.

It was the most raucous Bundestag session this year.

His face red with anger, Mr. Kohl accused the opposition Social Democrats of resorting to "cheap hypocrisy and opportunism" in trying to block reform of the broadcasting system.

Social Democrats' shouts of protest filled the chamber as Mr. Kohl lectured them from the dais. "You are not going to avoid a debate with your bellying, I advise you to listen me," he shouted.

At issue are proposals by Mr. Kohl's governing coalition to cut some components of ARD, which encompasses a national television service, eight regional

TV services, 51 radio stations and 23,000 employees.

The chancellor told the Bundestag that reforming the ARD was long overdue to make room on the airwaves for more private broadcasters. He charged that the Social Democrats were resisting his proposals only to gain political capital ahead of Feb. 20 elections in Hesse state.

Social Democrats charged that Mr. Kohl wants to shut down ARD because it has been critical of his government and that he wants to allow the expansion of existing private stations that support him.

"These are a transparent attempt to block certain unloved programs," Hans Eichel, a Social Democrat up for re-election as Hesse state governor, said of the reform proposals.

Edmund Stoiber, governor of Bavaria and an ally of the chancellor, fired back that ARD had "acquired a monstrous amount of fat that simply has to be shed."

Mr. Kohl also has said that ARD is under political influence from the opposition Social Democrats.



SHORT BUT SWEET — Sarajevans enjoying a 6-kilometer test ride Wednesday from Sarajevo's rail station to the suburbs and back. The service, due to carry 3,000 passengers a day, will supplement tram routes opened last year.

Rebel Command Set to Pull Out of Grozny

Agence France-Press

SHALI, Russia — In a sign of how far the Russians have advanced in Grozny, Chechen separatist headquarters will be withdrawn from the city, a spokesman said on Wednesday.

Movladi Udugov, a spokesman for the government of President Dzhokhar Dudayev, said at a news conference that only "groups of fighters acting independently of headquarters according to the develop-

ment of the situation" would remain in the city, which is the capital of the breakaway Russian republic of Chechnya.

The announcement came as Russian forces fighting since December to crush the Chechen secessionist drive consolidated their hold on Grozny. The Russians have driven separatist fighters to the city's southern fringe, Chechen guerrillas said.

Russian artillery and warplanes pounded the rebel positions on the southern

outskirts of Grozny overnight Tuesday and on Wednesday.

Still, rebel fighters denied that the Russians were in control of the capital and said fighting was continuing, with small bands of Chechens making raids on Russian units.

But some of the hundreds of thousands of residents who fled Grozny have begun returning to Russian-held parts of the city from villages to the north that are controlled by pro-Russian Chechen forces.

Russian Miners Strike and Warn of More to Come

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Half a million coal miners in Russia, 80 percent of the industry's work force, went on strike Wednesday to demand overdue wages and government subsidies for the struggling industry, a union leader said.

Vitali Budko, leader of the Russian Independent Union of Coal Miners, said the

action was a one-day warning strike in one of the country's largest industries.

"If the government persists in ignoring our demands," he said, "we will go on a protracted strike on March 1 and demand early presidential elections and a resignation of this government."

From Sakhalin Island in the Pacific

Ocean to the southern city of Rostov-on-Don, 189 of Russia's 228 mines either closed altogether or stopped supplying coal to clients.

The remaining mines stayed open only to produce vital fuel for their communities. Transport, support and maintenance workers also took part in the strike. Mr. Budko said.

120 Angry Passengers
File Suit Over QE2 Cruise

Reuters

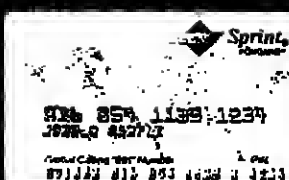
NEW YORK — At least 120 passengers who said they sailed on a troubled December voyage of the Cunard luxury liner QE2 have filed a civil negligence suit here seeking \$62 million. That amount, according to the lawsuit, was for breach of contract and future medical costs.

Cunard would not comment on the suit, which seeks \$100,000 in damages for each passenger and asks the court to set up a \$50 million fund to cover any medical costs passengers might incur over the next 10 years related to exposure from asbestos or other toxic diseases.


The suit accuses the Cunard Line of fire and safety hazards, including blocked passageways, inadequate sanitary facilities, unsafe and missing safety doors, and exposure to asbestos dust and noxious fumes.

The QE2 left Southampton Dec. 17 after a \$45 million refurbishing. In New York, the Coast Guard delayed its Christmas Caribbean cruise for 37 hours because of fire and safety violations found aboard. Some passengers described the crossing and cruise as "a nightmare" and "the voyage from hell."

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THE AMERICAS

Entrenched, Ecuadorans Are Holding Off Big Peru Army

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

QUITO, Ecuador — Roaring over the Amazon jungle, a Peruvian Mirage fighter jet rocketed an Ecuadorian mountain base that had rained mortar fire on Peruvian Army patrols struggling up a contested valley floor.

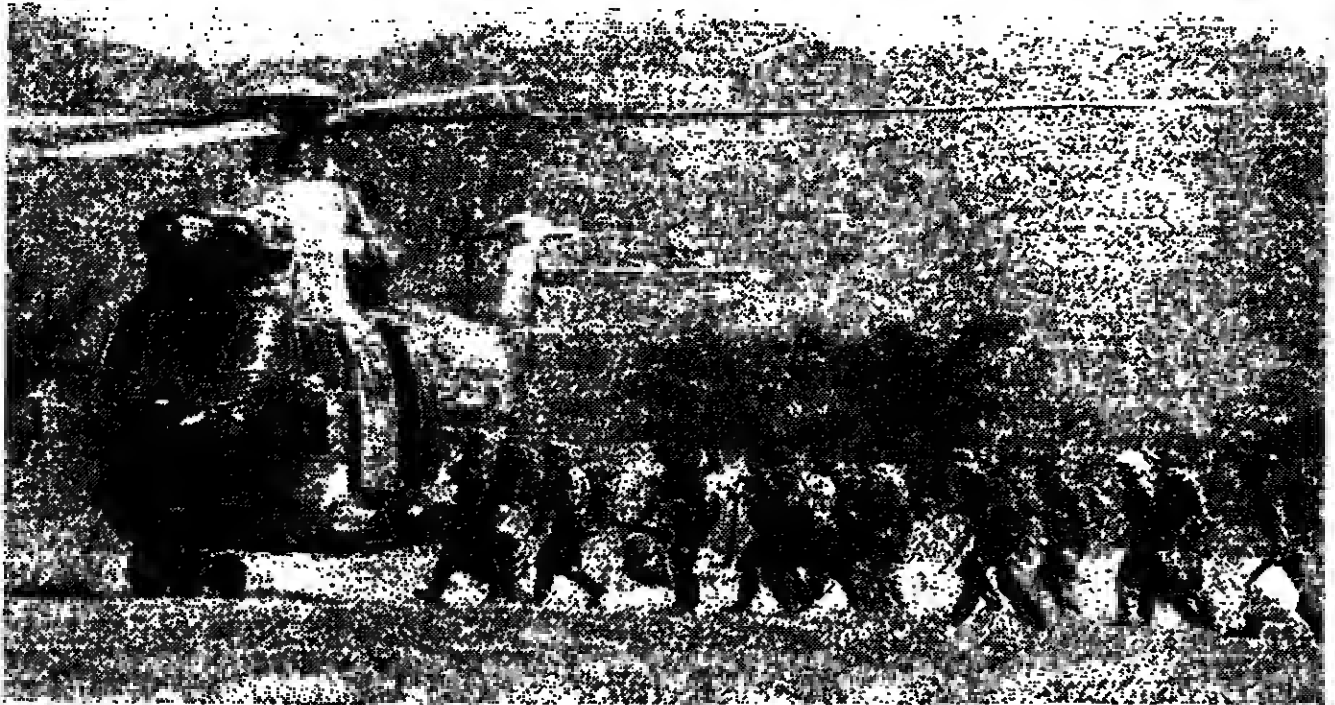
By increasing their firepower to a Mirage for the dawn raid on the base, Condor Mirador, Peruvian generals highlighted their disadvantage this week in the 2-week-old border conflict with Ecuador.

On paper, Lima has the upper hand. The Peruvian Army is twice the size of Ecuador's, and over the last decade its commando units honed their combat skills against guerrillas. But in the rugged theater of operations, it is clear that tiny Ecuador could hold big Peru to a long, grinding standoff.

Ecuador owns all the key terrain — the high ground, said a military analyst here who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The Ecuadorians are dead serious. They're not going to back off this time."

Forming a defensive horseshoe around the disputed headwaters of the Cenepa River, the high ground runs from forested hills to the steep 6,000-foot (1,800-meter) Condor mountain range.

[New fighting was reported



Ecuadorian soldiers boarding a flight to the contested border zone, where Peruvian units have come under mortar fire.

Wednesday between Ecuadorian and Peruvian troops, The Associated Press said from Quito. The Ecuadorian armed forces said Peru renewed attacks on Ecuador's border posts with mortar fire and helicopters armed with rockets.

With fighting largely concentrated

in a 40-square-mile (100-square-kilometer) lowland region, Ecuadorian units have the advantage of defending familiar ground. Peruvian troops are penetrating an area traditionally controlled by Ecuador.

Short supply lines also help the defenders. Driving trucks

over dirt roads, Ecuadorian soldiers deliver fresh ammunition to their BM-21 rocket launcher batteries at Condor Mirador.

In contrast, Peru must use helicopters to send men and supplies 100 miles (160 kilometers) up the Cenepa River Valley, where they face Ecuadorian

anti-aircraft missiles. So far, Ecuadorian military officials say, three Peruvian helicopters have been shot down.

As the attackers, Peruvian troops are suffering higher casualties than Ecuadorian units. Initially, Lima sent inexperienced draftees against well-en-

trenched Ecuadorian units; more recently its commandos have walked into mine fields.

President Alberto Fujimori acknowledged this week that Peru had suffered 22 "casualties," without specifying the dead and wounded.

Peruvian newspapers have estimated casualties at about 100 dead and wounded. Lima has installed a second, 60-bed field hospital at Bagua, its main military staging area.

Ecuador reports 10 dead and 26 wounded. Foreign journalists visiting Ecuador's staging area at Bagua say these figures seem to be roughly accurate.

"Our armed forces are strong enough to repel Peru's attacks at our posts and to keep them outside our territory for a very long time," Heinz Moeller, president of Ecuador's Congress.

Hoping to breathe life into the peace effort, Alexander F. Watson, the secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has said that Washington was hoping to send military observers into the Cenepa River Valley as soon as there is a cease-fire.

The United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are guarantors of a 1942 treaty that established Ecuador's border with Peru. Ecuador has refused to recognize a 48-mile stretch of the border, saying that negotiators did not then know of the Cenepa River's existence.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Selects Ex-General for CIA

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton nominated Michael C. P. Carns on Wednesday to head the Central Intelligence Agency and help the spy agency burnish its image after a bad year.

He said the retired air force general's main goal would be "reinvigorating U.S. intelligence so that it pursues clear priorities and puts its resources behind the core missions that will continue to give our nation the most timely, relevant and honest intelligence in the world."

In the last year, the agency has been rocked by a scandal over Russian spying in its ranks and has faced congressional questioning of its post-Cold War mission. White House officials said a key objective in picking General Carns would be to restore morale as well as engineer reform.

"He understands the critical importance of intelligence," Mr. Clinton said of his nominee, "because he's had to rely on it when the lives of Americans and the security of our country were on the line." (Reuters)

Senate Rejects Democrats' Demand

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Wednesday defeated a Democratic effort to force Republicans to reveal spending cuts or tax increases necessary to meet their goal of a balanced budget by the year 2002.

By a vote of 56 to 44, the Senate killed the proposal, offered to a proposed balanced budget amendment to the constitution. The plan by the minority leader, Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, would have forced Congress to detail spending cuts or tax increases needed to balance the budget before states could ratify the amendment.

Democrats who oppose the balanced budget amendment say it will cause deep cuts in vital programs. (Reuters)

Helms Plans New Cuba Constraint

WASHINGTON — Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will introduce a bill Thursday to tighten economic sanctions against Cuba by, among other things, barring most aid to former Soviet states that provide aid to Cuba.

The bill, which has more than 10 co-sponsors in the Senate, has the support of several Democrats. It would bar entry into the United States to any foreign business executive who owns Cuban property in Cuba that was confiscated from Americans.

It also calls for cutting off preferential trade rights to any country that buys sugar or molasses from Cuba and then reships the sweeteners, perhaps in a finished product, to the United States. (NYT)

Republicans Study Trim in Tax Cut

WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have begun considering ways to scale back their \$200 billion "Contract With America" tax package under pressure from Senate Republicans as well as conservative Democrats who argue that a massive cut could complicate efforts to balance the budget.

Senator J. James Exon of Nebraska, Representative Charles W. Stenholm of Texas and other conservative Democrats have warned that tax-cut proposals by Republicans and President Clinton could undermine deficit reduction efforts.

The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, said that while he might support modest tax relief for the middle class, "deficit reduction comes first."

"There is no commitment to any size tax-reduction plan in the Senate, and there is no consensus, from what I can tell," he said. "We're clearly interested in what the House says and does, but everybody knows that senators are very concerned about the deficit."

House Republicans have signaled their intention to reduce or eliminate a proposal to liberalize tax write-offs for capital-intensive businesses that could drain the Treasury of an estimated \$88.8 billion over 10 years. The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Bill Archer of Texas, said that the size and shape of the tax package was in flux.

"We made a commitment, and we intend to live up to it," he said, "but the commitment was not written in stone and the committee could work its will — adjusting some of the specifics — in development of a package." (WFP)

Quote/Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, defending his wife against ethical questions about her new job recruiting businesses for a free-trade zone in Israel: "I am confident that somebody will find an appearance problem in everything that my wife or I do the rest of our lives. You'll find every other day somebody on the left launches a new attack." (WFP)



Mr. and Mrs. Gingrich

Once Again, Clinton Is Thrown on Defensive Over Nominee

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton settled on Henry Foster, a Tennessee physician, as his nominee for surgeon general, he thought he had a candidate with a "perfect profile," a man heavily involved in curbing teenage pregnancy who had delivered thousands of babies and was even cited as a hero by then-President George Bush.

But what Mr. Clinton and his aides did not fully debate was abortion, one of the most emotional issues in America, and whether they were prepared for a battle over it.

Now the president, hobbled by incomplete information on his nominee and embarrassed by erroneous facts dispensed once and maybe twice about Dr. Foster, has been thrust into another unwelcome political fight.

Mr. Clinton has repeatedly said that he stands behind his nominee and will fight for him. But

he faced with a gush of allegations about Dr. Foster's record, the White House this week put a deputy chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, in charge of an emergency fact-gathering mission: summoning Dr. Foster to the White House to answer questions; dispatching aides to Tennessee to examine his record; and assigning a half-dozen aides to find out the facts that were not examined before the president announced his intention to nominate Dr. Foster in an Oval Office ceremony last week.

The next time "we utter a number" of abortions performed by the nominee, said Avis LaVelle, spokeswoman for the Department of Health and Human Services, "it won't be based on Dr. Foster's recollection. It will be based on a thorough review of all the records so he is not vulnerable to these allegations."

Some administration officials, and Mr. Clinton's allies on abortion rights, are angry that he is in the position of arguing over how many abortions Dr. Foster has performed. They maintain that having Dr. Foster issue a statement saying

that he performed "less than a dozen" abortions, mostly in cases of rape, incest or to protect the health of the woman, plays into the hands of abortion foes by suggesting that performing a legal procedure is somehow wrong and needs explanation.

"We should have said all medical procedures he performed were legal and ethical and left it at that," one official said.

On Tuesday, the National Coalition of Abortion Providers said in a statement that Dr. Foster's "equivocation and political cowardice in the face of criticism for doing what is legal" was inappropriate, and the group called on him to step down.

Representative Louise M. Slaughter of New York, one of a group of Democrats in Congress who called a news conference to support Dr. Foster, said it was "deplorable" that the administration had helped undercut his nomination by getting into a debate over how many and what kind of abortions he had performed.

Interviews with officials in the White House,

the Department of Health and Human Services and in Congress suggest that Dr. Foster's selection, aimed to be noncontroversial after the stormy tenure of his predecessor, Joycelyn Elders, began normally. The officials said Dr. Foster was recommended by David Satcher, head of the Center for Communicable Diseases in Atlanta, and received glowing tributes from a variety of professionals in the health fields.

Health department officials, who compiled the original list of potential nominees for the White House and sent the list over in January, said the fact that he had performed abortions was known but, as Miss LaVelle said, "it was such a minuscule part of his record."

Administration officials said that Mr. Clinton's top aides did not believe that abortion would turn into a big issue because, as one put it: "The guy had a perfect profile, the Republicans don't want a fight now over this and we were lulled into thinking if we went forward with a perfect person for this post that we would not be caught up in a huge fight."

Away From Politics

Government agents began tracking some of the people charged in the terror conspiracy trial of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman as early as 1989, when police officials photographed two of them taking target practice with three men who were later convicted in the World Trade Center bombing, according to testimony in the trial in New York. (NYT)

The crew of the space shuttle Discovery monitored a series of science experiments and inspected the bulky suits two astronauts will wear during a five-hour space walk. (AP)

People who can afford to live in the posh ski resort of Vail, Colorado, still can't pay enough to be buried here. Voters rejected a proposal to build the town's first cemetery. A similar proposal failed in November 1993. Proponents of the burial ground had argued that it would make Vail a real town, not just a winter playground for the wealthy. Opponents had said the cemetery would gobble up open space. (AP)

Resuming normal activities as soon as possible is the best treatment for lower back pain, according to a new Finnish study. The research, detailed in The New England Journal of Medicine, set out to discover if exercise, bed rest, or inactivity was more effective for alleviating back pain. The researchers determined that people who performed normal activity made the most rapid recovery. (Reuters)

Is the 92-Year-Old Senator Up to the Job?

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After years of honoring Senator Strom Thurmond as a symbol of longevity, his fellow Republicans have begun to question whether the 92-year-old from South Carolina has the stamina to continue as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The issue came to a head this week when Newsweek reported that the majority whip, Trent Lott of Mississippi, and Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, the second-ranking Republican on the armed services panel,

raised questions with the majority leader, Bob Dole, about Mr. Thurmond's ability to lead the committee.

Mr. Lott and Mr. Dole have denied that anyone was seeking to get Mr. Thurmond to step aside, and Mr. Warner issued a statement praising Mr. Thurmond, who has served in the Senate since 1955 and is president pro tempore, third in line for the presidency behind the vice president and House speaker.

But several senators and their aides said there was "obvious and real concern," as one senator put it, about Mr. Thurmond's occasional displays of confusion, forgetfulness and

distraction while presiding over the committee. Out of the "enormous respect for the man and his service," there is reluctance to say or do anything about it, the senator said.

In a demonstration of the sensitivity of the issue, the Newsweek report set off a series of private meetings on Monday, which were followed by public statements of support for Mr. Thurmond that continued on Tuesday.

After learning of the report, Mr. Thurmond met with Mr. Dole. Then Mr. Warner and Mr. Lott visited separately with Mr. Thurmond in his Capitol Hill office.

Mr. Dole later issued a statement expressing his affection and respect for Mr. Thurmond and, at the same time, denying that anyone was trying to get the South Carolina senator to step down.

"There's nothing to it," Mr. Dole said.

Mr. Lott, who is also a member of the armed services panel, told reporters Tuesday that he had not discussed the issue with Mr. Dole until after the Newsweek report and insisted that he was not seeking to get Mr. Thurmond to step down as chairman.

He praised Mr. Thurmond, saying, "He's in excellent shape and doing a great job."

Mr. Thurmond appeared to be taking the whole thing in stride. In an interview with The Associated Press, he said he felt "like a million dollars" and expected to continue as chairman.

"I think it's just a little power play and there's nothing to it," he was quoted as saying.

Howling Dog Is Key Clue, Simpson Accusers Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A dog, howling frantically and with blood on its paws, followed Steven Schwab home on the night of June 12 in the neighborhood where Nicole Brown Simpson was slain. Mr. Schwab testified Wednesday.

Prosecutors trying O. J. Simpson for murder contended that the dog, an Akita, belonged to Mrs. Simpson and was searching for help after she and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman, were slashed to death in front of her condominium.

Mr. Schwab said he was walking his own dog when he saw the Akita at a corner two blocks from Mrs. Simpson's condominium at 10:55 P.M.

The dog followed Mr. Schwab home, and when it was calm enough to be examined, Mr. Schwab said, he realized it had no cuts on its paws.

Mr. Schwab has pleaded not guilty to the murders of his former wife and Mr. Goldman. The coroner has been unable to pinpoint exactly when Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were stabbed to death, and prosecutors are seeking to show that it must have been about the time the dog became agitated and started barking.

Prosecutors say Mrs. Simpson's dog, which other neighbors said they heard barking, is the best evidence so far to establish a time put at 10:15 P.M.

They contend that the timing would have given Mr. Simpson time to return to his Brentwood estate, two miles (three kilometers) away, clean up and board a limousine to the airport just after 11 P.M.

Mr. Simpson's lawyers say he

was in his yard practicing his golf swing at 10:15 P.M. that night. They say he was at home waiting to be driven to the airport for a flight to Chicago at the time the murders occurred.

Another witness, Lonis Karpf, testified Wednesday that he was frightened by a dog as it barked incessantly at about 10:45 P.M.

Mr. Karpf, Mrs. Simpson's next-door neighbor, said he saw the dog as he went to retrieve his mail at the front of his Bundy Drive condominium. He had just returned from an out-of-town trip at the time, he said.

Mr. Karpf's fiancée, Eva Stein, also testified, saying that she was awakened by loud barking around 10:15 P.M. the

night of the slayings. "The barking seemed to be very, very persistent, nonstop and very, very loud, and it actually kept me from falling back to sleep," she said.

Also on Wednesday, Judge Lance A. Ito refused to quash a subpoena served to Mr. Simpson's first wife, Marguerite Simpson Thomas, clearing the way for her testimony later in the trial.

Mrs. Thomas's attorney, Carl Jones, argued the subpoena should be thrown out because Mrs. Thomas had no relevant testimony to offer and because it was improperly served. The judge rejected both arguments.

In other developments, the Daily News of Los Angeles re-

ported Wednesday that a 63-year-old white woman who was dismissed as a juror this week had been involved in a shoving match with another juror.

Quoting unidentified sources, the newspaper also said the dismissed panelist accused several black jurors of being sympathetic to the defendant and of forming opinions about the case.

The woman, a retired legal secretary, was replaced by a 54-year-old black man who works as a postal operations manager. The jury now has nine blacks, one white and two mixed-race

members. There are seven women and five men. Nine alternatives remain.

One of Mr. Simpson's lawyers, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., objected to a small angel lapel pin that the chief prosecutor, Marcia Clark, wore to show sympathy for Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman.

Mr. Cochran said the pin violated Judge Ito's order forbidding attorneys to wear any symbols linked to the case. Judge Ito deferred a ruling on whether Mr. Clark could continue to wear the pin, but told her it was inappropriate. (AP, Reuters)

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ASIA

North Korea Demands More Money Under Nuclear Pact

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has asked the Clinton administration to provide from \$500 million to \$1 billion worth of extra economic and technical assistance under its nuclear deal with the United States, but neither Washington nor any allied capital is willing to do so, American and diplomatic officials said.

The demand for extra aid comes on top of what Washington has already pledged to provide North Korea under the October 1994 agreement, including a promise to arrange for the construction of two nuclear reactors in North Korea valued at about \$4 billion. None of the extra money had been requested before, an American official said.

American officials said they were not sure how firm the new North Korean demand was, or where the additional funds might come from. But a senior official called the demand "outrageous" and said North Korea was "not totally unexpected, trying to expand the scope of the reactor project beyond what we had agreed."

North Korean officials made the demand during talks in Berlin last week, saying the extra aid was needed to construct a simulator to train North Korean reactor operators, to install new transformer lines and electrical-power substations and to finance other reactor "accessories," the U.S. official said on condition he not be named.

Without the improvements, North Korean officials claimed in Berlin, the power generated by the reactors would overwhelm the country's decrepit electrical network.

The senior American official said that the demands would be discussed in further negotiations, but added that Washington had "no intention of building a power grid for North Korea" or providing the other items. He added that the United States was conducting "an ongoing, very difficult negotiation" with "tough people."

The two nuclear reactors are to be built over the next decade with funding from South Korea, Japan and other nations. They are meant to compensate North Korea for dismantling its existing nuclear program, which U.S. and allied officials have said was designed to produce nuclear weapons.

The North Korean demand constitutes the second major point of disagreement that cropped up last week between the United States and North Korea. It was at the Berlin meeting

that North Korea also rebuffed a draft U.S. contract for construction of the reactors because it objected to South Korea's being named the principal reactor supplier.

Pyongyang Is Warned of 'Deal Breaking'

North Korea could destroy the nuclear-freeze agreement if it refuses to accept South Korean light-water nuclear reactors, Agency France-Press reported Wednesday from Washington, quoting a top-level U.S. administration official.

Winston Lord, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that Pyongyang must accept the South Korean reactors and resume a dialogue with South Korea or risk losing the deal. "I think North Korea will come around," he said. "It is going to have to accept South Korean reactors, otherwise it will be a deal breaker."

In Southeast Asia, Another View of Islam
Tolerance Is Emphasized as Nations Seek Foreign InvestmentBy Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — As Islamic extremists in the Middle East and North Africa step up their violence, Muslim-majority countries in Southeast Asia are promoting an alternative view of Islam as a religion of moderation and tolerance.

President Suharto of Indonesia recently called on religious preachers from 22 nations taking part in a meeting in Jakarta of the Organization of Islamic Conference to emphasize the need for Muslims to develop a stronger work ethic and an appreciation for science and technology in economic development.

"We must avoid preaching which advocates violence because Allah has taught us that force is not the way to attract followers to our religion," Mr. Suharto said.

More than 85 percent of Indonesia's population of 185 million professes adherence to Islam, making it the world's largest Muslim country.

The Malaysian government said Monday that it would sponsor an international seminar in Kuala Lumpur next month on the values Islam has in common with major Chinese codes of ethics and behavior, such as Confucianism. While Muslim Malaysians are the largest ethnic group in Malaysia, Chinese form a substantial minority.

Freedom of worship of the large numbers of Christians, Hindus and Buddhists in both Indonesia and Malaysia is protected by constitutional safeguards and a tradition of religious tolerance.

Much of the investment that has helped turn Indonesia and Malaysia into rapidly industrializing countries comes from non-Muslim sources, including multinational concerns and companies controlled by ethnic Chinese.

Foreign investment approvals in Indonesia amounted to nearly \$24 billion in 1994, up from \$8 billion in 1993, according to official figures. In Malaysia,

the value of foreign investment applications last year surged by more than 44 percent to \$4.5 billion.

Noordin Sopiee, director-general of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur, said Wednesday that constant media publicity about violent actions by a minority of Islamic extremists had created a "Green Peril" stereotype.

"A lot of people in the West, Japan and many other non-Muslim societies see Muslims as uncivilized and dangerous," he said. "In North America, Japan and Europe, Muslims really have a very bad image."

As a result, there was a risk that non-Muslim investors might shy away from Southeast Asia. "They may think we are dangerous, mercurial and very difficult to deal with," Mr. Noordin said. "We have to counter that."

Addressing a convention last month of Indonesian Muslim leaders, Mr. Suharto said that his government would not allow Indonesia to become a religious

state or its preachers to mix religion and politics.

Indonesia and Malaysia have taken tough action in the past against religious extremists.

In August, Malaysia banned the Arqam Muslim sect, saying its 100,000 followers, mainly in Southeast Asia, followed "deviant" teachings and were a security threat.

The Malaysian government recently rejected calls by the main Islamic opposition party for the imposition of an Islamic penal code in Malaysia to take the place of secular law for Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy prime minister, cited attempts by several unnamed countries to apply an Islamic penal code, "often without justice and wisdom and in the midst of rampant corruption and oppression."

Such efforts were an attempt by these Islamic governments to cover up shortcomings, destructive politics, economic failure and widespread poverty, he said.



SPIFFING UP — A dog being groomed Wednesday in a Beijing pet market. Sales — and prices — of man's best friend have declined in the capital since exorbitant municipal registration fees were imposed late last year.

Fraud Cases Power a Surge in Chinese Crime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese crime statistics for 1994 showed that fraud increased by 26 percent and theft by nearly 18 percent over the previous year, a report said Wednesday.

Nationwide, 624,000 major criminal cases were reported last year, a 15.6 percent increase over 1993, the China Daily reported.

"The increase of serious cases remained a prominent problem," a spokesman for the Ministry of Public Security said.

The overall crime rate, however, only increased by 2.7 percent over 1993 and was low by world standards, the report said.

Last month, President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng made a joint appeal for police to intensify their war against crime.

The appeal underlined the anxieties of China's leaders about mounting crime and signaled fears of a breakdown in law and order, especially in remote regions, where the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, 90, dies.

A recent survey showed 92.5 percent of China's counties and cities had "fairly good public order," the China Daily said. It

did not say where the areas with high crime rates are.

The newspaper also reported that more than 1,000 people had been sentenced for making and marketing counterfeit or substandard goods in the last two years.

The China Daily said that cases of robbery rose by 14.9 percent in 1994, fraud by 26.3 percent and theft by 17.7 percent.

Crime, reduced after the Communists came to power in 1949, has increased in recent years, despite capital punishment and heavy prison terms.

Amnesty International has estimated that China condemned more than 2,500 people to death in 1993 for a range of crimes, including murder and robbery. (AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY ASIA

Indonesia Confronted on Killings

JAKARTA — The United States, Australia and Canada have expressed concern to Indonesia over the alleged killing of six East Timorese civilians by Indonesian troops last month, embassy officials said Wednesday.

They said that their embassies, working separately, had gathered enough evidence to contradict Indonesian government accounts that the mid-January incident in troubled East Timor had been a clash between troops and anti-Indonesian guerrillas.

"We have been gathering a lot of information about this incident and a lot of it is convincing," an embassy official said, adding that there was "a lot of evidence" to suggest that guerrillas were not involved and that "innocent villagers may have been shot by some overheated soldiers."

Indonesian military officials say the Jan. 12 incident was an ambush of members of the Fretilin guerrilla movement, the remnants of a force resisting Indonesia's 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony. Timorese exiles rejected that version, saying the six were villagers killed by troops frustrated at not capturing the guerrillas. (Reuters)

Burmese Take Fight Into Thailand

MAE SOT, Thailand — Burmese troops crossed into Thailand on Wednesday during an intensive attack on the rebel Karen National Union's last major border stronghold, a Thai Army officer said.

The officer said Thai forces, determined to prevent any spillover of fighting onto their territory, fired mortars at the estimated 50 Burmese soldiers who waded across the Moei River, which forms the border.

The Karens have a camp on the Burmese side, in a loop of the river, with Thai territory on three sides. The Burmese troops were reportedly trying to break through the camp's more vulnerable rear defenses. (Reuters)

Indian Reformer Predicts Victory

BOMBAY — A major Congress (I) Party rival of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao says any "surprise defeat" for the party in this week's assembly polls in Maharashtra state could precipitate an early general election.

Maharashtra's chief minister, Sharad Pawar, said he was confident of winning the election for the 288-member state assembly, defying opinion polls predicting a Congress Party defeat.

The state elections on Thursday and Sunday are the latest in a series of regional polls that began in November and ended in March. Mr. Rao has already lost three of four state polls and faces an uphill battle in six more. (Reuters)

Princesses Diana and Masako Meet

TOKYO — Princess Diana of Britain met her Japanese counterpart, Crown Princess Masako, on Wednesday for the first time, providing a photo opportunity for the many fans of the royal and imperial families here.

The Princess of Wales, on the third day of her four-day, unofficial trip to Japan, visited Crown Prince Naruhito and his wife at their residence, Togu Palace, in Tokyo, before going on to a tea party hosted by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko in the Imperial Palace.

Princess Diana, who is here for charity purposes, visited a rehabilitation center for mental patients and a day-care center for handicapped children earlier in the day. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Huang Yao-yu, director-general of mainland operations for the Nationalist Party in Taiwan, on a speech by President Jiang Zemin of China last month: "The first part of the speech is overbearing, arrogant and hegemonic. In the end, part of the speech is wide-ranging, urgent and flexible and it contains several new ideas." (Reuters)

Tomichi Moriyama, prime minister of Japan, in reply to calls that he step down to take responsibility over what the opposition says was a bungled response to the earthquake that devastated Kobe: "I am not considering a mass cabinet resignation." (Reuters)

Kuanh K. Le, regional Indochina analyst for W. I. Carr (Far East) Ltd., an international syndicate that is considering leading the Vietnamese Army \$100 million for a telecommunications project: "The Vietnam People's Army is swapping guns for briefcases." (Bloomberg)

Eric Selomon, president of the Japan Jewish Center, who has lived in Japan for 45 years, on accusations that the country is anti-Semitic: "This country is not anti-Semitic. This country is naive. Most people don't even know who or what a Jew is. I know one rightist who goes around denouncing Jews and then makes donations to Israel." (Reuters)

Beijing Said to Step Up Spying in Australia
Chinese Immigrants Complain of Harassment and Threats

Agence France-Press

SYDNEY — China is believed to have stepped up espionage activity in Australia and is closely watching or intimidating key members of the local Chinese community, some of its leaders said here.

Complaints of harassment, including threats against family members still living in China, followed reports that Australia's intelligence agency has recently boosted surveillance of suspected Chinese spies.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organization is said to have identified a steady increase in Chinese agents operating under direct orders from Beijing and now feared to be engaged in harassment of Chinese people living in Australia.

The activity is thought to be aimed at preventing anti-Communist Chinese in Australia from taking actions that could pose either a political or economic threat to China, reports here said.

One Chinese community leader, Peter Wong of Sydney, said he was aware of

increased activity by China and knew one Chinese individual whom he suspected was working as an agent for Beijing.

Mr. Wong said there had been close monitoring of the local Chinese business community and "subtle threats" made against some of its members. "They have to go along with it or they won't be allowed to do business in China," he said.

"They have been told that if they don't behave well they will never be able to go back to China or that their relatives and friends will not be favorably looked on," he added.

A former student leader and dissident, Ken Xu, who fled here after the 1989 Tiananmen massacre in Beijing, said that he believed he and his local dissident organization had been targeted for malicious rumors, threats and intimidation.

Mr. Xu, 31, is an official of the Alliance for a Democratic China and now works as marketing director at a Chinese-language newspaper here.

He said that he was very worried about his family in China and that he had been warned last week that he should not try to go to Hong Kong.

"It would not be safe for me," he added. "I don't know what's happening to my family and I don't know what is going on in China."

Mr. Xu said he suspected that the atmosphere there is very sensitive because China's ailing leader, Deng Xiaoping, 91, "will die very soon."

An official of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization declined to confirm reports that it had boosted surveillance of Chinese agents, saying that a number of countries were engaged in espionage in Australia.

But he pointed to the security organization's annual report in October that said many people who had left their home countries to seek a new life in Australia had become the target for interference and espionage.

China Deploying in Spratlys, Manila Says

Agence France-Press

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos said Wednesday that China has deployed warships and built structures on a coral reef claimed by the Philippines in the disputed Spratly Islands. He said that Manila would soon lodge a diplomatic protest with Beijing.

"The Department of National Defense has verified that vessels from the People's Republic of China are presently in the vicinity of Pangasinan reef in the Kalayaan Island group," Mr. Ramos said, referring to the Spratly Islands that are claimed by the Philippines.

"Certain structures have also been built on Pangasinan reef and we have pictures of this," he asserted, saying that reconnaissance missions over the

area reported the presence of Chinese warships as well as "steel-supported structures" on the coral reef.

Mr. Ramos said that Manila "views these actions taken by elements identified with the People's Republic of China as inconsistent with international law and the spirit and intent of the 1992 Manila ASEAN declaration on the South China Sea."

That declaration, signed by the Association of South East Asian Nations as well as China and other Spratly claimants, agreed to joint development in the area and peaceful dialogue to resolve the dispute.

Chinese Embassy spokesmen were not immediately available for comment, but Beijing earlier denied the reports.

Mr. Ramos said the Philip-

pines also had reason to believe claims by a group of Filipino fishermen who said that they were detained by Chinese troops on a shoal in the area for one week last month.

The Spratlys, a string of small islands in the South China Sea, are claimed in whole or in part by Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, China, Vietnam and Taiwan. ASEAN groups Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia and the Philippines.

All claimants but Brunei have stationed troops on the islands. The islands hold the key to rights over the surrounding seabed. The area may contain large deposits of oil and natural gas.

Mr. Ramos, who said he would convene the National Se-

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EUROPE

Dini Sees 'Bipolar' Political System Emerging in Italy

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Italy will soon be on its way toward developing a two-party political system for the first time, leaving behind a legacy of fragmented electoral politics caused by the large number of small parties, according to Prime Minister Lamberto Dini.

During a two-hour interview here, Mr. Dini offered his first public reaction to the announcement by Romano Prodi, a former chairman of the IRI state holding group, that he plans to enter politics to challenge the rightist alliance headed by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi in the next elections. Mr. Prodi is positioning himself as the standard-bearer of a broad center-left coalition of moderates.

"I see this with interest," Mr. Dini said of Mr. Prodi's decision to enter politics. "It could be a contribution precisely to the development of a bipolar system of alternating governments that is similar to that in other Western democracies."

While he expressed gratitude that Mr. Prodi has said he will support the Dini government's program of economic reforms, he said he could not yet judge Mr. Prodi "because he has not yet indicated what his policies are."

Mr. Dini, who heads a nonpolitical government of technical experts that was named last month following the collapse of Mr. Berlusconi's rightist coalition, said that financial markets should understand that Italy's economy remains strong even if it is undergoing a period of political transition.

"Our country is going through a broad transformation and therefore it was to be expected that there could be periods of turbulence and instability since an entire political class that governed Italy for 40 years has been wiped out as a result of corruption investigations," he said.

New political groupings are still emerging, Mr. Dini said, "and therefore the fact that there has been a change in government should not be considered as a deep instability."

But he added that the Italian economy had

shown remarkable strength in spite of instability. "My message is that the economy is stronger than it appears, in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payments, and it will be financially and politically stronger rather than weaker in the future," he said.

Mr. Dini, meanwhile, pledged a rigorous program of deficit-cutting and pension reforms, saying that a supplementary 1995 mini-budget of between 18 trillion lire (\$11 billion) and 20 trillion lire would be ready before the end of February. The aim, he said, was to make sure that the 1995 budget deficit is contained at 138.6 trillion lire.

While Mr. Berlusconi pledged last year that he would not raise taxes, Mr. Dini said "tax increases are inevitable and we are looking at the entire spectrum of taxation, with no tax excluded." The supplemental budget was needed to counter the increased cost of servicing the government's debt that has resulted from higher interest rates, he said.

Mr. Dini also predicted that the government would reach an agreement in March with social

partners over pension reform. He said he would meet with trade union leaders next week.

The prime minister was less optimistic about Italy's 11 percent unemployment rate. He said there would be more job creation as economic recovery continues, but acknowledged that the jobless level was not likely to fall below 10 percent this year.

Mr. Dini also announced in the interview that his government would press ahead with the privatization of state companies, and especially with ENI, the state energy group. ENI's total market value has been estimated at as much as \$30 billion, and Mr. Dini said he would not rule out that "a tranche of ENI might go on the market" this summer.

Finally, Mr. Dini refused to be drawn on how long he expects his government of technocrats to last. Mr. Berlusconi is demanding new elections as soon as possible, but Mr. Dini would only say that he had a "short-term horizon that corresponds to the mandate I received" and that he intended "to fulfill my duties in the next few months."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Paris Plays Down Algiers Talks

PARIS — France on Wednesday appeared to quietly shelve President Francois Mitterrand's controversial idea of an international peace conference on Algeria, which caused friction in Paris and angered Algerians.

A government spokesman said Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur had discussed Algeria privately before a cabinet meeting. But the spokesman did not mention the conference proposal and said it was up to Algerians themselves to work out a peaceful settlement. (Reuters)

West Alters Course on Chechnya

BRUSSELS — Willy Claes, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has signaled a tougher line with Moscow over Chechnya, saying the crisis was not a purely internal affair.

"We cannot accept that Russia sees the Chechnya problem as an internal problem," he said Wednesday in an interview with a Belgian newspaper. "We don't want to isolate Russia, but Russia could isolate itself."

Mr. Claes's comments represented a significant hardening of the position of Western countries, which have until now stressed that Russia's problem in Chechnya was a purely domestic concern. (Reuters)

Greece Vows to Clean Up Abattoirs

LONDON — Greece has ordered the strict implementation of Greek and European Union laws on animal protection after an animal rights group's allegations of slaughterhouse cruelty, the Greek Agriculture Minister said Wednesday.

Britain's agriculture minister, William Waldegrave, had demanded an EU investigation into what he termed "appalling" evidence of mistreatment in Greek abattoirs found by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The society had released a video showing sheep, goats and pigs bleeding to death in Greek slaughterhouses after they had their throats cut without being stunned. (Reuters)

EU Pledges to Root Out Corruption

BRUSSELS — Stung by charges of waste and corruption, the European Union on Wednesday announced new measures to combat fraud in the billions of dollars' worth of programs it administers.

Anita Gradin, in charge of financial control for the Union, said it would try to target areas of high risk for waste and mismanagement — "where the real hot money is going." She said task forces would investigate such trouble areas as programs providing subsidies and other payments to farmers and exporters of cigarettes, milk products, textiles, olive oil and beef. (AP)

Spanish Leader Vows To Remain in Office

New York Times Service

MADRID — Shaken by financial and political scandals, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez rejected calls from right and left for early elections in his state of the nation address Wednesday and denied charges of government misconduct in the fight against Basque terrorism.

Assured of a stable parliamentary majority with the support of the conservative Catalan nationalist party, Convergencia and Union, Mr. Gonzalez said once again that he had every intention of finishing his third four-year mandate, which ends in 1997, "to best take advantage of economic recovery."

Although conceding that his government was facing "the most serious and complex political crisis" in 12 years of Socialist rule and that the credibility of his government was at an all-time low, Mr. Gonzalez said

that his economic programs had brought recovery.

Glossing over a series of recent corruption scandals, he termed charges of government complicity in an undercover war against Basque separatists in the early 1980s "totally false and slanderous." He said his government had always fought terrorism with "democratic tools."

He claimed that anti-terrorist groups in fact began operating in 1975, the year that Francisco Franco died, and continued until they were finally dismantled by the Socialist government in 1986.

Since mid-December, four former Interior Ministry officials have been jailed without bond on charges linking them to a shadowy Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group known by the acronym GAL, which claimed responsibility for killing more than 200 people in southern France, many with no relation to the Basque terrorist organization known as ETA, for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

He argued that despite political tension his government had led the nation to an "undeniable economic recovery" that was now endangered by demands for his resignation. He said these calls created "a sensation of instability."

He pointed to the lowest inflation index in 25 years, budget deficit slashes, the creation of new jobs, booming industrial production indexes, and better-than-expected economic growth. Financial markets that went spinning last month are now stabilized, he said, attributing part of the turmoil to international factors.



A BIT OF ASSISTANCE — Riot police in Bulgaria removing a woman Wednesday after she joined a human chain outside the town of Sapareva Bania to protest the construction of a water pipeline for Sofia, 65 kilometers north.

Europe's Cities Ponder How to Help the Disaffected Young

Agence France-Press

STRASBOURG, France, — The upsurge of gratuitous violence by young Europeans who feel permanently excluded from society has led delegates from 50 European Union cities to set up a network to pool ideas to tackle the problem.

More than 50 percent of Europe's population lives in cities. At the invitation of the European Forum for Urban Safety, elected city hall officials representing 12.7 million people have just spent three days here

discussing how to ease insecurity and tackle drug dependency.

They discussed drugs, prostitution, school violence, immigration and nocturnal life styles.

William Gray, the municipal counselor of Birmingham, England, said cities were facing problems created by "high levels of unemployment, political disenfranchisement and the growth of urban poverty."

Mr. Gray is chairman of the social welfare committee of

Eurocities, which helped organize the conference.

He said of people who see themselves on the margins of society: "Condemned to be on the outside of the social structures they cannot afford to buy into, many opt to find their own salvation in petty crime or on the edges of the formal labor markets where they pay no tax, get no welfare benefits and survive by virtue of their wits and street wisdom."

Strasbourg's deputy mayor, Marie-Helene Gillig, in charge

of social affairs, said Europe had tens of millions of people who felt, rightly or wrongly, that they would never be a part of normal society.

Their apparently gratuitous violence, school truancy and imitation of the delinquency of elder siblings were often expressions of deep feelings of injustice, discrimination and marginalization, she argued.

The Dutch city of Eindhoven has set up a program that takes the young unemployed, the people who are statistically

most likely to start breaking the law, off the streets by giving them jobs safeguarding municipal security.

Hans Lamers, the head of the mayor of Eindhoven's security department, said that over the next three years, 40,000 unemployed people are to be taken on as guards in public places.

Michel Marcus of the European Forum for Urban Safety noted that "the real worry is not the worsening of acts of violence but that delinquency is becoming almost a way of life."

French Socialists Not So Down and Out, a Voter Survey Shows

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — There's life yet in President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Party in the campaign to elect his successor this spring, at least according to the latest public opinion poll published Wednesday.

A survey of 1,001 people throughout France showed that the candidate the Socialists picked last weekend, former Education Minister Lionel Jospin, 57, could even do so well in the first round of the two-stage presidential election April 23 that the final round May 7 could turn into a contest between him and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

This at least would add some traditional French left-right ideological color to a contest dominated by the center-right up to now. Mr. Mitterrand's early presidency, in which Socialists and Communists ran the government in a coalition in the early 1980s and nationalized French banks and companies, is a dim memory

today, with Mr. Balladur's conservatives holding power and privatizing state enterprises.

Mr. Balladur and Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, a fellow Gaullist, have been far ahead of the rest of the field in the polls up to now, and Mr. Balladur would beat Mr. Jospin by 61 to 39 percent in the second round, according to the poll by CSA for the daily Le Parisien.

But perhaps the most significant finding of this or the other polls made in advance of the campaign is that at least 45 percent of the French, some polls say 69 percent, have not yet made up their minds whom to support.

Nevertheless, the Socialists, who had fallen out of sight in the polls after the man they hoped would agree to be their candidate decided in December not to run, now have new hope.

Their dream candidate would have been Jacques Delors, who was head of the European Union's executive commission in Brussels for 10 years until last month and enjoyed considerable popularity in France.

Among the reasons Mr. Delors declined to run

was his displeasure with the party's electoral platform, which has some leftist and possibly inflationary suggestions for a government stimulus of the economy and a gradual reduction of the workweek to 35 hours, with no compensatory reduction in wages.

Mr. Jospin, picked over the party leader Henri Emmanuelli by a margin of nearly 66 percent in a vote of the party's 113,000 members last weekend, will run on the platform. He has also called for higher taxes for the rich, including a tax of one-tenth of one percent on "speculative capital movements."

But the Socialists are still far from united, and Bernard Tapie, the maverick businessman who heads their Radical faction, has refused to back Mr. Jospin's candidacy. Mr. Tapie has been declared bankrupt and banned from holding public office. He is not a candidate for the presidency, but his splinter group is waiting for a conciliatory word from Mr. Jospin before deciding whether to back him or one of the other dozen or so candidates expected to run.

Uncertainty about whether two more conservatives, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing or former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, might run for the presidency makes polling difficult, as does the weakness and disunity of the left.

Alcatel Denies Making Political Payment

The French industrial giant Alcatel Alsthom on Wednesday denied French newspaper allegations that it had made illegal political payments to France's Republican Party, part of the governing conservative coalition, Reuters reported from Paris.

The company said that payments referred to in the newspaper reports were not payments to a French political party but commercial payments in support of export business.

Le Monde said Tuesday that Luxembourg authorities had found documents allegedly showing that Alcatel made a covert payment to the Republican Party.

FARMERS BACKED — Agriculture Minister William Waldegrave telling the National Farmers' Union in London on Wednesday that "mob violence" would not stop Britain from legally exporting live animals.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: The European audio-visual commissioner, Marcelino Oreja, meets with the head of the French television channel TF1.

JERUSALEM/GAZA: A delegation from Germany, France and Spain visits Israel and Gaza in bid to advance Middle East peace process.

LUXEMBOURG: The European Court of Justice is to hand down a ruling in the case of Leclerc v. TFI, concerning French laws prohibiting advertisements by stores on television.

BRUSSELS: The partnership and cooperation agreement between Kyrgyzstan and the European Union is to be signed.

LONDON: The European trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, meets the Positive Europe Group of the House of Commons.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

BOOKS

REFLECTIONS OF EDEN: My Years With the Orangutans of Borneo
By Birute M. F. Galdikas. 416 pages. \$24.45. Little, Brown.

Reviewed by Kelly Stewart

BIRUTE GALDIKAS is to orangutans as Jane Goodall is to chimps, as Dian Fossey is to gorillas. These three Great Ape Women were launched on their careers by renowned anthropologist Louis Leakey, with his eye for women who would head off into the forest and never look back. While Galdikas is less famous

than Goodall or Fossey, she is no less dedicated to the apes she studied. Camp Leakey, which she established in the forests of Indonesian Borneo in 1971, still operates today.

Studying orangutans is notoriously difficult, since they spend most of their time high up in the forest canopy and are often alone. Galdikas's long-term study was a first. She presents her findings in the form of portraits of individual orangutans at different stages of life.

Chapters about wild individuals are interspersed with those on formerly captive orangutans. Almost as soon as Galdikas and her husband, Rod, ar-

rive in Indonesia, they became involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of animals that had been captured from the wild and sold as pets. Camp Leakey soon filled with apes of various ages and unique personalities.

Engaging as orangs clearly are, sharing a camp and very often a bed with them is not always a delight. Their cleverness makes them a hazard several learned how to build fires — and they are immensely powerful and willful. Take Gundul, an aggressive sub-adult male, who terrorized the camp, attacking the men and sexually assaulting women — Clockwork Orang. The youngest apes were

tyrannical in their needs. They had to be raised by Galdikas as if she were their orangutan mother, which meant that they clung to her body like limpets, day and night.

These ordeals, along with gruesome details of perpetual tropical humidity, blood-sucking leeches and weeping tropical ulcers, make it clear that "Eden" in the title is purely metaphorical. Galdikas seems to have spent most of her time in Camp Leakey drenched in sweat, ooze and orangutan urine, and much of her time out of it clashing with loggers, poachers and animal dealers.

Galdikas weaves into the nar-

rative her personal journey from eager, guileless UCLA student to committed missionary for the orangs' cause. Her husband has a place among the apes as a main character. The story of the couple's close but disintegrating marriage is the story of how Galdikas came to choose Indonesia and the orangutans over her past. Rod and their preschool son finally went back to North America. Galdikas eventually married a local Dayak (the aboriginal people of Borneo) and raised a family with him.

The author is skilled at painting vivid, often humorous pictures of orangutans while interpreting their behavior (including Gundul's) in the context of their social system and environment. But "Reflections of Eden" is not a scholarly work. Galdikas barely mentions the numerous studies on orangutans at other sites. Thus, we have little idea of how her findings compare with others. In addition, the highly controversial subject of rehabilitation is treated rather narrowly and cursorily near the end of the book. Centers like Camp Leakey undoubtedly play a role in conservation education and

public relations. The benefits of returning animals to the wild are not as clear, and the practice may even harm the wild population. Galdikas addresses criticisms that have been leveled at her project, but the reader is still left with many questions.

Galdikas spends too much time on the mystical connection between herself and the red apes. She also believes the destiny has made her a sister of Goodall and Fossey, her two heroines. This is touching but results in an unenlightening rehash of Fossey's story in the last chapter.

Galdikas can be forgiven her poetic license and sentimentality. Her emotional involvement with orangutans is, after all, a key to understanding her story. She writes in the foreword that her aim was to re-create for us the forests of Borneo and to show us the orangutan's world. In this she has succeeded. She deserves a place next to her heroines.

Kelly Stewart, a primatologist who has studied wild gorillas in Rwanda and Zaire and is now based at the University of California, Davis, wrote this for The Washington Post.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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When the club queen was led, East was helpless. Whether he discarded or ruffed, the grand slam was safe. So Meckstroth emerged with the same score that other pairs received for making seven spades.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	1♠	1NT	4♠
Pass	4♥	Pass	5♠
Pass	4NT	Pass	5♠
Pass	5♥	Pass	5NT
Pass	6♥	Pass	7♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

Diagram illustrating a bridge hand layout with cards and suits (North, South, East, West) and a bidding sequence.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Korea Challenge

North Korea is living up to its reputation as a negotiating partner, and that is not a compliment. Apparently the North is prepared to let the South Koreans help pay for the two nuclear power reactors due the North under its October agreement with the United States, and for other freebies. But North Korea doesn't want it to be South Korea that provides the reactors. The North Korean position is absurd. South Korea and Japan are the agreed payers and South Korea the designated supplier of the low-proliferation-risk reactors meant to replace two others that the North has used for a bomb program. North Korea will have to change its bargaining position.

Why won't North Korea take South Korean reactors? It may have something to do with technology or pride. More likely, North Korea is conducting a calculated strategy of expanding its American connection (and hence its legitimacy, morale and status) and correspondingly diminishing South Korea's. The idea is that isolated Communist North Korea will eventually dominate the peninsula it shares, edgily, with the democratic American-allied South.

It is a "fundamental part of the United States position," Secretary of State Warren Christopher said, that the new North Korean reactors be of South Korean ori-

gin. He is right, and he had better stick to it, and for reasons that go far beyond trade promotion. The American purpose is not simply to ease its own stressed situation at a hinge of East Asia. It is to tackle the basic problem of a divided Korea never more than one North Korean border stab from war.

That requires maintaining military vigilance, keeping American diplomatic interventions in the North to a minimum and promoting reasonable North-South dialogue. One technique of accommodation is to get the two Koreas into a mutually advantageous relationship, as a reactor deal would help do.

American diplomacy has heavy duty ahead. It must hold the confidence of South Koreans fearful lest the United States (or Japan) carelessly leave them in strategic isolation. In addition to enforcing the nuclear accord with North Korea, it must fill in a blank. The accord fails to address the threats that North Korea, a regime of proven treachery and now untested leadership, poses to the South by its huge invasion-ready conventional army and its special weapons. These threats, too, must be phased down for North Korea to enjoy economic and political engagement with the United States, South Korea and Japan that it craves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anti-Personnel Mines

Anti-personnel land mines do not discriminate between soldiers and civilians or between wartime and peacetime. Once implanted, or scattered from the air, mines may lie dormant for years, ready to explode on contact. Anyone can be a victim—a farmer tilling a field, children on their way to school, a United Nations peacekeeper. An estimated 500 people a week are killed or maimed this way. Mine fields now lay waste to arable land from Afghanistan to Cambodia. Clearing the 80 to 110 million mines in place is a dangerous and costly business. Yet new mines are implanted even faster than the old ones are cleared.

Bill Clinton is trying to reverse this trend. He has called for the eventual elimination of anti-personnel mines. The United States has imposed a temporary moratorium on the export of these mines and helped pass a resolution in the UN General Assembly calling on other nations to do so. It is trying to negotiate international controls that would inhibit trade and use of certain kinds of anti-personnel mines and is providing \$25 million in aid for mine clearing. The United States is also sponsoring an international conference to publicize the problem.

Mines have some military utility, especially the anti-tank varieties, which are

not covered by U.S. proposals. They help channel enemy attacks and protect vulnerable flanks. Anti-personnel mines can hold lightly defended ground against infantry or guerrilla forces. Such mines are cheap—as little as \$3 for a Chinese model, less than \$30 for an American Claymore—but they are particularly prone to indiscriminate use.

As of now, 20 nations have joined the United States in declaring a temporary moratorium on exports. Yet Britain's moratorium extends only to anti-personnel mines that do not self-destruct, and 10 countries continue to export anti-personnel mines, including Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Pakistan and Portugal.

The United States wants the moratorium to provide time to negotiate a permanent ban on production, stockpiling and export of certain classes of anti-personnel mines, but not those that automatically deactivate after a brief time. The U.S. proposal is open to the obvious criticism that it would channel sales of anti-personnel mines into the more expensive models produced by U.S. munitions makers.

Limiting exports makes a useful start toward a complete ban on anti-personnel mines. The ban will not come easily or soon, but why stop halfway?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Democracy in Poland

For President Lech Walesa of Poland, leading a constitutional state has proved more frustrating than leading a revolution. He has been fighting with the elected parliamentary majority, a coalition of parties descended from the old Communist dictatorship, and now threatens to exercise his power to dissolve Parliament and force new legislative elections.

He portrays himself as a beleaguered defender of market reform and democracy, but many Poles see him as a clumsy and sometimes undemocratic maneuverer primarily seeking re-election this November. Winning will not be easy. The former electrician and Nobel laureate, who led the Solidarity union movement to power in the 1980s, must overcome abysmal poll numbers that reflect a reputation for erratic leadership. Poland's bold economic reforms of the early 1990s are now producing impressive growth statistics. But, ironically, the political heirs of the old Communist dictatorship, not Mr. Walesa, could become the main beneficiaries.

He accuses the governing parties of endangering reform by delaying privatization and proposing an unsound budget. He warns that they tried to turn back the clock with a repressive press law and proposed an anti-Western ideology as defense minister. These charges have some truth, and Mr. Walesa did, in fact,

skillfully use his presidential powers to turn back the press law. But most of his interventions have been inept. While faulting the government's economic program, he offers no clear alternative and has alarmed many with his own authoritarian tendencies. Last fall he supported a group of generals trying to undermine the civilian defense minister.

The electoral gains of the old left in Poland in 1993 are part of a trend in Eastern Europe. Voters exhausted by high inflation and unemployment have turned to reformed leftist parties promising fewer shocks and higher social welfare benefits. Similar platforms have brought leftists back to power in Lithuania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Delivering on these promises has proved harder than making them, and reforms have suffered.

It will take time for voters in these countries to sort out what they really want and who is capable of delivering it. Meanwhile, America's interest is in maintaining the possibility of democratic choices and respecting the choices that the voters make as they gain experience in democratic life, sometimes finding their way through trial and error. Mr. Walesa would be wise to do the same. Constant confrontation is not always the best way to serve democracy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Foreign Aid Perception Gap

Although only a few Americans want to eliminate foreign aid, a recent poll found that 75 percent felt that the United States spends "too much" on it. This feeling that the United States is spending too much on foreign aid seems to be based on the assumption that the United States is spending vastly more than it really is. Asked to estimate how much of the federal budget

goes to foreign aid, the median estimate was 15 percent—some 15 times the actual amount. To explore the range of what would be an acceptable level of spending, respondents were asked, "At what percentage would you feel that [foreign aid spending] is starting to be too much?" The median response was 13 percent.

—From a study by the Program on International Policy Attitudes, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland.

Keep Aiding Africa, the Last Great Developing Market

By J. Brian Atwood

The writer is administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

WASHINGTON—There is talk of revolution in Washington; change is in the air. But in the fervor for change, activists sometimes espouse incautious positions. A case in point is the contention that America has no national interests in Africa and that, accordingly, it should reduce or eliminate development assistance to that continent.

Let's examine the questions objectively. Americans should ask themselves whether Africa is worth the investment. Is a continent of half a billion people worth half of one-tenth of 1 percent of the

Common sense dictates that aid to Africa escape the budget ax.

U.S. federal budget, which is what America now spends on it? Is the three dollars and change that each American family pays each year to help several dozen sub-Saharan nations a burden worth the price? I believe the facts show that it is.

Aid to Africa is not welfare. It is an investment in other people for one's own self-interest. Africa is today what the Latin American and Asian markets were a generation ago. It is the last great developing market.

Latin America now is the fastest grow-

ing market for U.S. goods, a new middle-class market of 350 million people. It got that way because of investments made during the last 40 years—\$30.7 billion in economic assistance from the United States from 1949 to 1993.

U.S. exports to Latin America in 1993 alone were more than two and a half times that amount—\$78 billion. This is quite a payoff in jobs and income, and the Latin American market is likely to expand by three times in the next decade.

Compare sub-Saharan Africa today to three of the newest "Asian tigers"—Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand—as they were in 1960. Per capita income in Africa today is 80 percent of what it was in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand 35 years ago. But Africa today has four times the number of people that these countries had in 1960. This underscores the great potential of the African market, even at its current stage of development.

The African market is already growing far faster than America's markets in Europe. In 1992, sub-Saharan Africa imported \$63 billion worth of merchandise goods from the rest of the world. Ameri-

ca's share of this market is 10 percent, but it has been growing. African imports have risen by around 7 percent a year for the past decade. At this rate, the African market would amount to \$480 billion by the year 2025. These figures represent what happens when the markets of developing countries grow.

There is, of course, no guarantee that investment in Africa will pay dividends, but it is as good a bet as most mutual funds. Even without further growth, Africa is a relatively safe bet.

Moreover, the cost of not acting could overwhelm the American Treasury, and American consciences.

Those who say the United States has no strategic interest in Africa should understand that if African nations descend into chaos, the tragedy will not take place in a vacuum. Turmoil there will affect American interests at home.

As long as we Americans remain true to our values and there is a strong bipartisan consensus that suggests we will—the cost of humanitarian operations will continue to be borne in part by the United States. If more African nations fail, we will share the costs of caring for the millions of refugees. We will shoulder the burdens of dealing with endless famine. And we will have to con-

front the spreading political disorder, the environmental damage and the consequent loss of markets for our goods.

To prevent more failed states, the United States must strengthen its efforts and those of the international community to prevent crisis. While Washington provides only 5 percent of the development assistance that Africa receives, it provides 30 percent of the relief assistance directed at the continent's emergencies. It is a lot less expensive to lead the way on prevention than to pay the costs of failure.

The revolution in Washington may in the end improve American government, but disengaging from Africa would surely shortchange a future generation of Americans while adding a dangerous element of instability to the international scene. Common sense dictates that aid to Africa escape the budget cutter's ax.

The president's Greater Horn initiative in East Africa rallied the world to prevent a famine. More importantly, it instigated a coordinated ongoing effort to reduce the dependence of this region on relief, an effort that could reduce the shortfall of food from the current 8 million metric tons. Failure to act would see this region's dependence rise to 16 million tons in the next 15 years.

International Herald Tribune.

From China to Mexico, the Business of Clinton Seems to Be Business

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—The chief business of the American people is business, Calvin Coolidge famously said seven decades ago. If Silent Cal were around today, he might conclude that Bill Clinton's chief business as president has been the politics of business.

From imposing trade sanctions on China to helping Mexico out of its financial jam, from fighting the U.S. budget deficit in his early presidential days of economic recovery to presenting his new, mildly inflationary budget this week, the Clinton administration has steered a steady course of placating American business interests and seeking

authenticating approval from the financial markets.

No surprise there. Mr. Clinton's concern with holding the strong support he got from the business community in 1992 and with steadying the markets has long been evident. But David Alan Munro writes from Laguna Beach, California, to put the administration's quest for approval from Wall Street in a broader, more speculative perspective.

"There will always be a main nongovernmental entity—for example, the church prior to the Reformation—from which government seeks approval or legiti-

macy," writes Mr. Munro, a retired history professor. "That entity has been finance-capital for a long, long time."

Today Mr. Munro believes that the "authenticating mechanism" for government and politicians is shifting from financial markets to the media, which Mr. Clinton alternately courts and assails. Caught on the cusp of this transformation and not sure which way to turn, the Clintonites "are in for a rough ride" in 1996, the professor notes with sympathy.

Mr. Munro may be on to something. In the 1992 campaign, Mr. Clinton needed a change-hungry

media (and electorate) to authenticate his populist-tinged rhetoric. In office he has made Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan his lodestar, not the AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland.

The one consistent policy innovation that this administration has offered is its frequently stated determination to make economic security the basis of Clinton foreign policy. This has elevated the role of American business abroad to new heights and given financiers and the business community enormous influence.

The administration's swings of policy on China are in fact consistent bows in the direction of strong headwinds from the

business community. For example, American business did not want President Clinton to impose trade restrictions on China because of the Communist regime's massive human rights abuses, and he did not.

But American business did want him to impose trade restrictions on China because of China's piracy of intellectual property rights, and he did.

Concern about investors suffering losses in Mexico and other "big emerging markets" drove the Mexican rescue effort, even though President Clinton's rhetoric emphasized immigration and the American jobs at stake as major concerns.

U.S. exports to these "emerging markets" are supposed to power U.S. growth in the second half of Mr. Clinton's four-year term. To have those markets collapse now would be a major political liability for this president.

The Mexican case has an interesting sidebar: Mr. Clinton's original U.S.-only rescue package sank in Congress because of the difficulty of selling it to voters and because many of Wall Street's heaviest hitters were lukewarm to skeptical about the plan's details, even as they demanded intervention. They told senior congressional leaders that they doubted the ability of the U.S. government acting alone to impose and enforce the needed financial conditions on Mexico.

Business leaders seem warmer to the U.S.-led international safety net that congressional recalcitrance forced Mr. Clinton to assemble. "This was a gutsy thing to do, a presidential thing," says Wall Street investment banker Felix Rohatyn, who had had little to say about the original plan.

"It has international cooperation, it is just big enough a shock measure to stop the bleeding and to deal with the urgent short-term problems. Going it alone was not a good idea. Bringing the International Monetary Fund and our allies in."

But, the Lazard Freres executive continued, "these things are likely to happen again. We have to deal with the danger of mutual contamination before it spreads. It is irrational for markets in Poland and elsewhere to go to hell because Mexico has a big problem. We have to see how contamination can be stopped, or at least fire walls built."

The outcome of the Mexican crisis is still in doubt. But it is easy to predict what Mr. Clinton and his Treasury Department will do in this and just about any other case: look for what business and the markets demand. That is where you are likely to find Mr. Clinton's next steps.

There are worse ways to spend a presidency. But it does fall short of the hopes, and the promises, that this president would chart new directions for American business and American workers—to follow.

The Washington Post.

The Statesmanship of Margins, Arbitrage and Rumors

By William Pfaff

PARIS—According to Walter Russell Mead of the World Policy Institute in New York, writing in his institute's quarterly journal, the smoke of current controversy over U.S. foreign policy obscures the existence and importance of an old and firmly established foreign policy tradition that goes back to

both Democrats and Republicans.

It is the reason American governments spent a decade fighting for the GATT Uruguay Round's global tariff reductions, and for creation of a World Trade Organization. It is the reason the United States wanted a North American free trade zone, bludgeoning the Canadians into it (albeit with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney an enthusiastic victim), and then more or less annexing the Mexican economy.

That caused American exports to Mexico to boom while Mexico's commercial balance went from plus \$1.7 billion in 1989 to minus \$24 billion last year. Speculative as well as manufacturing investment poured into Mexico until the artificially inflated peso had to be devalued in December.

The United States then discovered that it had acquired not only Mexico's markets but Mexico's inflation, social tensions and political crisis.

The head of the IMF, Michel Camdessus, was only one of those who said last week that a global crash was narrowly averted by Washington's hijacking of IMF intervention funds to serve in place of the rescue package that Congress seemed unwilling to

provide—further angering West European governments, who believe the United States already high-handed in what it demands of the international community but parsimonious in what it pays.

The storm has temporarily subsided. However, Raymond Barre, the economist and former French prime minister, suggests that we may yet need to go through a global crash "in order to define new rules for the game"—a game now largely driven not by economic fundamentals but by speculative fund flows controlled by 29-year-old traders whose professional qualifications do not require knowledge of economics, society or politics, only familiarity with margins, arbitrage, conventional opinion and the latest rumors.

Committed free traders still insist that from the total of these self-interested decisions—from the minds and mouths of such babes—eventually comes the greatest good for everyone, from Wall Street investors to Mexican peasants to German central bankers, and to you and me. Others doubt this.

A number of proposals now have been made for re-establishing firebreaks between national

or regional economies, so that what the French-British financier James Goldsmith has described as "a simple, local Latin American financial crisis" cannot next time turn into a global catastrophe, as it nearly did this time, which is madness.

He wants regional preference among economies at more or less the same levels of development, with barriers between them. The sense of the discussion at the recent World Economic Forum in Davos was that financial globalization has outstripped society's controls, with extremely dangerous implications.

The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, wants private transnational corporations more closely associated in the future with international economic decision-making.

Peter Sutherland, temporarily the head of the new World Trade Organization, proposes a new decision-making group to take the place of the Group of Seven main industrial nations, who are accused of looking after their own interests rather than those of a larger community. "If the world's present economic leadership does not broaden its membership and its outlook... it will find itself marginalized," he says.

Most important, however, is the need for intellectual movement, away from the current canonical belief that pure financial return is the sole valid criterion for economic decision-taking.

That logic gave us Mexico, where in the last decade productivity in new border industries, serving U.S. markets, has increased by 47 percent, and real wages have fallen by 29 percent.

It is the logic that has opened Mexico's markets to North American industrial and agricultural production, which will destroy Mexico's peasant agriculture, thereby sending millions more from the land into the cities—and into North American immigration. Market dogma has already done this to Africa. Is it impossible to learn?

International Herald Tribune.
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Israel's Palestinian Economic Bomb

By Thomas L. Friedman

JERUSALEM—After two Palestinian suicide bombers killed 19 Israelis at the Beit Lid bus stop on Jan. 22, Yitzhak Rabin sealed off the West Bank and Gaza to prevent the 50,000 Palestinian laborers there from coming to work in Israel.

A few hours after the closure, Mr. Rabin got an urgent call from the parents of one of the soldiers killed at Beit Lid. Could he make an exception and let their Palestinian workers into Israel so they could operate the family's factory? Otherwise the whole family couldn't go to their son's funeral.

Mr. Rabin made the exception, but he later told friends that the request sent a chill down his spine, because it drove home to him just how tragically intertwined Israel and the Palestinians had become.

He has decided to do something about that. He has already brought in 12,000 Thai workers to replace Palestinians, and he wants even more. But there is a real danger that violence is going to drive Israel to separate the Palestinians before the Palestinian economy can stand on its own. With Israel's having a per capita income of \$14,000, such a premature separation would be a recipe for explosion.

Up to now, the attempt to develop an independent Palestinian economy has been utterly bungled. Because of the constant closures by Israel of the borders of Gaza and the West Bank—for legitimate security reasons—no foreign investors want to set up factories there,

and Palestinian laborers are losing \$1 million a day in wages from their jobs in Israel.

The suicide bombings by the Palestinian fundamentalists opposed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat are becoming economic suicide for the Palestinian community at large.

But even when the border was open, the Palestinians did not take full advantage of it. Mr. Arafat's bureaucracy is marbled with corruption and mismanagement. (If you want to do business in Gaza, bring along a lot of walk-in-around money to dish out to PLO officials.)

Mr. Arafat has totally failed to take the amalgam of Israeli, Turkish, British, Egyptian and Jordanian laws he inherited and forge them into a coherent, hospitable commercial code for foreign investors. And his police and bureaucracy have ballooned so large that 60 percent of the money pledged to him by foreign donors is going to pay salaries instead of to build factories.

But Israel has done its share of mischief. In the first year of the peace accord Israeli bureaucrats saw their jobs as catering only to Israeli businesses, while using quotas, quality standards and other shenanigans to undercut Palestinian attempts to import goods from cheaper markets.

An example: Palestinians consume watermelon seeds like popcorn. A Palestinian importer wanted to bring in 50 tons from Egypt. He got an import license from the Palestinian Authority,

When he showed up with his truckloads of seeds at the Gaza border, the Israelis said he needed approvals from the health and agriculture ministries.

After days of stumbling around for those, he was told that Israel's Ministry of Trade had set a quota for Palestinian watermelon seed imports. His trucks sat at the border. In the meantime, an Israeli importer got a license to bring in watermelon seeds and swamped the Palestinian market before the Palestinian trucks were let in.

What worries me is this: Economics and security, instead of reinforcing the peace, are tugging it apart. Those Israeli entrepreneurs who want to deal with Palestinians are disengaging from them—for purely security reasons. And the number of Israelis who are not interested in doing business with the Arab world at all is actually growing.

The truth is, Israel's economy is not a good fit with the Arabs. Israel specializes in high-tech exports of computers, software, medical products and military equipment. The Arab market imports primarily consumer durables, like cars and television sets.

Israeli businessmen say the best thing about peace is that they can now fly directly over the Arab world to get to India, China and Japan, and don't have to go via Europe. You can tell a lot about whom a country is catering to economically by whom it caters to gastronomically. The newest restaurant in the Tel Aviv Hilton is a sushi bar.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Japanese Victory

SHANGHAI—A despatch just received from Tokyo states that news of the chief vessels of the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei having been sunk by torpedoes was sent to the Japanese Parliament just as a division on an important question was being taken. A scene of joyful uproar ensued, the excited members applauding frantically and struggling with one another to get to the board on which the telegram conveying the glad tidings was posted.

1920: Marital Treason

PARIS—A French cavalry officer who was demobilized at the beginning of 1919, returned to his wife, who had remained in invaded territory throughout the war. His happiness was rudely disturbed on seeing an album issued by the German Propaganda Bu-

reau containing a photograph of several German officers sitting with his wife, who appeared by no means displeased in their company. The returned warrior immediately instituted proceedings for divorce on grounds that the attitude of his wife, as shown by the photograph, constitutes the "grave insult" set out in French divorce law.

1945: Hungry Elephant

MOSCOW—An elephant has added to the supply problems of the troops storming the skirts of Königsberg. "The Moscow News" disclosed today [Feb. 8] that mopping-up operations at the Königsberg Zoological Gardens during the past few days left the troops with a hungry menagerie to feed. The biggest and the hungriest of the denizens was an elephant who, judging by his insistent howling, "had not been fed by his German keepers for days."

International Herald Tribune

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OPINION/LETTERS

A U.S.-China Trade Truce Wouldn't End the Friction

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The U.S.-China dispute probably will not develop into a full-scale trade war, but perceptions on both sides of the role of trade are changing fundamentally. Even if the current dispute is papered over by Feb. 26, when sanctions are set to take effect, on-going conflicts seem inevitable as nationalistic politics become more evident in both countries.

The dispute will further delay China's entry into the World Trade Organization. It will make it harder for China to grant concessions without losing face, while increasing awareness among the organization's members of China's reluctance to put trade rules into practice.

On the face of it, it is hard to argue against the U.S. case for imposing trade sanctions on China for what has been monumental theft of intellectual property. The United States says it will impose prohibitive tariffs on about \$1 billion of Chinese exports in return for intellectual theft estimated at \$1 billion.

In fact, the U.S. measure is rather modest. Consider it in value-added terms. The piracy losses cited by the United States are the actual amounts that, in the absence of any trade violations, should accrue directly to U.S. citizens and companies from their designs, software, music and movies. But for China, loss of \$1 billion of gross exports probably amounts to a much smaller loss, of perhaps \$300 million to \$400 million.

The reason is that less than 40 percent of the value of Chinese exports is added in China. Most of the factory owners, parts suppliers, marketers and distributors are located in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The trade to be affected by sanctions is only about 3 percent of total Chinese exports to the United States. Sanctions on that scale are unlikely to make China's leaders quake in their boots.

The United States has two problems in trying to hurt China economically and not simply annoy it. The first is the obvious one of retaliatory loss of exports. It may seem absurd that a country like the United States, whose exports to China are a mere quarter of its imports, should worry about sanctions against its exporters. But it makes sense as viewed from Washington, where policy is so often made with the interests of a few high-profile corporations in mind.

The second problem is that the United States' China trade policy

cannot be separated from its broader East Asian trade policy.

Any truly tough policy toward China — which has a \$30 billion trade surplus with the United States — will provoke outrage from Asia generally, but particularly from Hong Kong and Taiwan. They will suffer as much as China, perhaps even more in relative terms.

Like China, they have enjoyed the advantages of U.S. openness to Chinese goods. And while masquerading as promoters of GATT-ruled trade, both have made millions from intellectual property violations.

The U.S. trade deficit is a function of Americans saving too little and consuming too much. Being nasty to China over toys and trinkets will do little to help.

China had been given special access to U.S. markets — including the New York stock and bond markets — to encourage its transition to a market economy. Only now is the question asked: Why China? Why not better access for countries that will try to respect the rules of the World Trade Organization?

The United States, for strategic reasons, eased China's access to its markets before the Chinese learned to respect the rules. Then it played into Chinese hands by exaggerating the importance of the China market.

China may well see free trade, as it sees human rights and a free press, as an anti-Confucian Western invention, to be exploited, if possible, rather than practiced. But it feels angered that it is blamed for unfair trade behavior when so often the beneficiaries are not from China but from Hong Kong and Taiwan — and even the United States.

With Deng Xiaoping fading, the American sanctions are likely to provide ammunition for those opposed to further economic reform. They offend Chinese nationalism. They can be used to criticize reforms that have benefited the trade-oriented coastal provinces but not the interior. They play into the hands of those who blame foreign trade and capital for corruption in the Communist Party.

The U.S. sense of a mission to convert China always was a mirage. Even with the best will in the world, China cannot change its economic structure fast enough to meet the West's demands for market access.

The United States and China still need each other. But the relationship has soured and the recriminations will escalate.

International Herald Tribune.

When Both Sides Stood Ready for Bacterial Warfare

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — Memories of bloody beachheads and of ships blasted by kamikaze planes in the closing months of the Pacific war remain vivid after a half-century. Yet it is material from previously secret archives that tells us how dangerously those days really were, not just for the combatants but for much of mankind.

In December 1944, on the initiative of Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa, vice chief of the navy general staff, the Japanese Navy devised a secret plan code-named "PX Oper-

1945 PACIFIC 1995

ation." Its aim was to use a particular type of submarine, which carried two seaplanes, to release rats and mosquitoes carrying deadly diseases onto the U.S. mainland and Pacific islands held by the Americans.

The Japanese Navy had made little progress in its bacteriological research. It was obliged to call on the services of Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, who set up the notorious bacteriological warfare facility known as Unit 731 in the suburbs of Harbin, in northern Manchuria. As a result, the plan became a joint army-navy venture.

The navy blessed the scheme. But at the last moment, on March 26, 1945, when all was ready to go, General Yoshijiro Umezu, chief of the army general staff, vetoed the plan. "Germ warfare against the United States would escalate the war against all humanity," he said.

He thus spared the world from what could have been a disaster of unparalleled proportions. Documents in the National Archives

in Washington leave little doubt that the United States would have responded in kind.

Months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Henry Stimson, the U.S. secretary of war, had learned that the Axis powers led by Nazi Germany might be planning to use bacteriological weapons. This led to the formation of the War Research Service, which signed contracts with scientists at Harvard, Cornell and other universities to work on deadly botulinum toxin and anthrax spores.

By the end of 1943, a large area in Camp Detrick, Maryland, had been set aside as the main center for U.S. bacteriological research. Horn Island, Mississippi, became a field testing station.

In January 1944, a directive from Mr. Stimson to General George C. Marshall, the army chief of staff, instructed the War Department to undertake a program of research, experimentation and preliminary production of biological weapons. At the same time, General Marshall charged the Army Service Forces with responsibility for preparing the United States to wage biological warfare.

Major General William Porter, head of the Chemical Warfare Service, reported in February 1944 that eight months would be needed to construct a plant to produce biological agents. He recommended immediate construction of a facility to produce botulinum toxin, anthrax spores and other agents.

In March, Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, head of the Army Service Forces,

estimated that eight months after the date of approval, the plan would have a monthly output of 1,000 anthrax spore bombs, or 275,000 botulinum toxin bombs. He said that production on this scale would place the United States in a position to supply biological agents just when "the current timetable for operations in the Pacific would indicate our approach to the Japanese homeland."

However, General Somervell noted that the United States was committed to refrain from using poisonous gases or other inhumane devices of war, except in retaliation. He noted that General Marshall had supported a recommendation that biological warfare not be used against Germany or its satellites except in response to a similar attack.

Japan fell into a different category. General Marshall wanted plans made to use biological weapons against Japan following Germany's defeat, but had urged that no final decision be made prematurely.

General Somervell sought permission from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to produce offensive materials and develop measures by Jan. 1, 1946, for possible use against the Japanese home islands.

The British were engaged in a similar project; they had kept the Americans fully informed. In April 1944, Lord Ismay, chief of staff to Britain's defense minister, wrote to Field Marshal Sir John Dill, the British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, that the United States hoped to inaugurate a plant soon that would produce bacteriological bombs at a rate of 25,000 to 50,000 a month. A much larger

plant was also planned, he said, adding that Churchill had approved a proposal for Britain to place a preliminary order for 500,000 of these bombs.

Lord Ismay said that there could "of course, be no [underlined by him] question of either country using this form of warfare except by way of retaliation for its adoption by the enemy, and then only after consultation with one another."

The question of formulating a combined U.S.-British policy on the issue was considered but discarded. Nonetheless, General Marshall informed General Eisenhower by a top-secret signal that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had advised their British counterparts of their agreement that general information of bacteriological measures should be issued to medical and intelligence staff in the military forces of both nations. This was to prevent them being taken by surprise should the enemy launch a germ warfare attack.

Like General Umezu and Sir John Dill, many on the Allied side viewed bacteriological weapons with great distaste. By the time the war ended, however, the weapons were available. They almost certainly would have been used but for General Umezu's veto of the Japanese plan.

After the surrender of Japan, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, set up by the Allies, sentenced General Umezu to life imprisonment.

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian and British newspapers, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace, People and Land

Regarding "To Be Good Neighbors, Israelis and Palestinians Need Strong Fences" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Thomas L. Friedman:

Mr. Friedman raises some interesting points about a two-state solution west of the Jordan River, for co-existence if not for peace. Without saying so, he implies that there should be territorial compromise over the West Bank between Israel and the Palestinians — some relocation of Israeli settlers; some transfer of territory to Israeli sovereignty. Such an approach could be crafted in such a way as to win over the vast majority of even the Israeli settlers on the West Bank.

The old "border" that defined the West Bank was none other than the armistice line of 1949 with Jordan. That armistice line dissolved in Jordan's losing aggression of June 1967. Jordan has, in fact, renounced all claim to the West Bank. Israeli settlement over the past three de-

cades in areas of the West Bank that are not heavily populated by Palestinian Arabs is a natural consequence of the demise of that line. The 150,000 settlers on the West Bank in the mountains of Judea and Samaria are now a force that must be accommodated politically if the peace process is to succeed.

Current peace efforts should recognize the existence of a major population shift across the old armistice line between Israelis and Palestinians while still promoting autonomy for the Palestinians. Promotion of contiguous settlement for the Israeli majority on the West Bank that is living outside areas of heavy Palestinian settlement will politically isolate the small minority of Israelis who oppose Palestinian autonomy under any circumstances.

In the end, peace will be made between those who want to see the natural growth of their respective West Bank communities within agreed parameters, not by those who wish to murder and die for 20 per-

cent more land. Israel's growth over half a century has shown that there is enough land in which both Israelis and Palestinians can flourish politically, socially and culturally.

Let not the United States hitch its wagon to a doomed policy of opposing new Israeli housing in every corner of the West Bank.

ART STONE
Herndon, Virginia.

Gestures From Walesa

I refer to the letter of Shimon Samuels (Feb. 2) titled "Jews and the Other Poland." By and large, I agree with it and welcome the gestures of President Lech Walesa which indicate a desire for Polish-Jewish reconciliation.

In a message I have just received from him, Mr. Walesa thanks my organization, the International Council of Christians and Jews, for helping "hammer out the appeal to the nations... defuse conflict, soothe away tensions and sustain

the commemorations all the way to their dignified conclusion."

President Walesa refers to Auschwitz as "the vastest of Jewish graveyards." This, as he points out, is "a development charged with more than just religious symbolism."

SIGMUND STERNBERG,
London.

Hooligans in Plaid

Roh Hughes ascribes the begetting of football hooliganism to England ("The Insanity Continues," Sports, Feb. 1). Perhaps in another piece he could remind us of the earlier contribution of Scotland's tartan army.

R. G. HART,
Vienna.

A Question of Polish

Andrea Badrutt (Letters, Feb. 3) cites her conversations with Romola Nijinsky in 1977 in contending that Vaslav Nijinsky's final dance performance took place in the Palace Hotel in St. Moritz.

But Romola Nijinsky, in her biography of her husband first published in 1933, specifically states that the performance took place in the Savoy Hotel, and that this hotel had been found more suitable than the grander hotels of St. Moritz, whose ballrooms had floors that were too highly polished. This is substantiated in the most thorough of the Nijinsky biographies, by Richard Buckle, who reinforced Romola's account with other sources. Mr. Buckle and others give the date of this performance as Jan. 19, 1919, and not March. By March, Nijinsky was in a Zurich clinic.

JACK DUNDAS,
Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL

Visiting EU Chiefs Look Set for Collision Course With Israel

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — European Union leaders arrived in Israel on Wednesday on what seemed a collision course with the government over plans to enhance their role in Middle East peace efforts.

The delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, flew from Syria, where it promised more economic cooperation and support for Arab calls to rid the region of nuclear weapons. Israel is widely believed to have a nuclear arsenal but has never admitted having a nuclear capability.

The delegation includes the European Union's foreign minister, Hans-Friedrich von Pötz of Germany, and its secretary of state, Carlos Westendorp of Spain. Because France currently

holds the rotating six-month presidency of the European Union, Mr. Juppé is its president.

On Thursday, the group is to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, and with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the autonomous Gaza Strip.

Israel has long sought to minimize European involvement in peace talks, believing that many European governments may be biased in favor of the Arabs.

But as the largest single aid contributor to the nine-month-old Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and Jericho, the European Union now wants more of a say. The Union has pledged \$400 million over five years, or about one-sixth of the total international aid package promised the PLO.

"We know they are not happy with what they think is a minor role in the peace process," said an Israeli official. "They think we are telling them, 'Open your bank accounts and shut your mouths.'"

There also are tensions over Israel's confiscation of computers, automobiles and hospital equipment shipped from Europe to Gaza in recent months. Israel asserts it only wants the machines' serial numbers before releasing them duty-free.

Israel has tried, in vain, to prevent European officials from meeting Palestinian leaders at the Orient House, the PLO's headquarters in East Jerusalem.

Israel sees such meetings as a violation of the autonomy accord and an effort by the Palestinians to establish a foothold in the sector, which

was annexed into Israel's capital in 1967 but is desired by the Palestinians as the capital of their future state.

Militants Seized in Gaza

In two raids, Palestinian police have detained about 100 militants from a radical faction that murdered an Israeli guard this week, Agence France-Presse reported from Gaza.

Security forces staged the second roundup before dawn Wednesday and arrested about 40 suspects from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, members of the group said. About 60 were detained Tuesday.

The police also continued a crackdown on Islamic Jihad, which killed 21 Israelis in a suicide bombing Jan. 22.

NEIGHBORS: Kohl in Holland

Continued from Page 1

fined to older generations. In a 1993 survey of Dutch 15- and 16-year-olds taken by the Dutch Institute on International Relations, 56 percent had a negative view of Germans, with only 15 percent positive. Majorities described Germans as racist, arrogant, and power-hungry.

Conversations here confirm these findings. "They're fat, ugly, and eat too much," Arjan Bijl, a 16-year-old high school student, said about Germans who vacation at Dutch resorts. "They're just so full of themselves."

Maartje Houtepen, 32, a teacher in Groningen, said that her friends often turn on her when she says something positive about Germans.

"It's not acceptable to insult Jews or Turks, but everyone has to hate the Germans," Mrs. Houtepen said. "I believe that hating the Germans is a way the Dutch try to cover up the fact that so many Dutch administrators worked with the Nazis in deporting Jews. We like to pretend that everyone was a hero back then, and we blame the Germans for everything that happened."

During his visit here, Mr. Kohl acknowledged German crimes against the Netherlands. But he urged the Dutch to rid themselves of "some unusually foolish misunderstandings."

"Great injustice was inflicted on the people of the Netherlands in the name of Germany," he told a Dutch television interviewer. "We must not forget history, but we must also not be trapped by it."

The conflict between Dutch and Germans is often evident on the sporting field. Many Dutch fans still smart from their defeat by Germany in the 1974 World Cup soccer final,

but they enjoyed a moment of national ecstasy when they national defeated Germany to take the 1988 European championship.

After the German biathlon team won a gold medal at last winter's Olympic Games, a Dutch television commentator said: "Shooting and running through the forest — that's a sport Germans are good at."

"Every society has a primitive need to set itself apart from a particular nation, race, or religion," said A. Peter van Walsum, the Dutch ambassador to Germany. "We Dutch have been taught since childhood that this impulse is evil, but at the same time we have been given a picture of Germany that has not changed since April 1945. As a result, tolerant Dutch citizens who would never discriminate against other foreigners see no deadly sin in behaving that way toward Germans."

The new Dutch prime minister, Wim Kok, has declared that one of his policy goals will be to soften Dutch prejudices against Germany. Special seminars are to be held in towns along the German border, like last month's session for police officers in Arnhem on getting along with Germans.

Despite the anti-German sentiment that many Dutch harbor, plans to end border controls on March 28 have been applauded in both countries. Millions of Germans vacation in the Netherlands each year, and nearly as many Dutch travel to Germany. Germany is the Netherlands' biggest trading partner.

According to a Dutch author, Renate Rubenstein, the Dutch resolve this apparent contradiction by telling themselves: "All Germans are bad except the ones that I know personally."

IRA Denies Unionist Claim It Planted Ulster Bomb

Reuters

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army on Wednesday denied that it had planted a powerful bomb that was defused Tuesday night in a border town south of Belfast.

The guerrilla group issued a statement in Dublin after Protestant Unionist politicians in Northern Ireland blamed it for

the incident, the second of its type since cease-fires by rival extremist groups ended 25 years of strife.

The IRA said that none of its units were involved in the incident in Newry, 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of Belfast.

British Army bomb experts defused the bomb, which was left at the entrance to a shop-

ping center and which contained about a pound (half a kilogram) of the explosive semtex. The police said an anonymous telephone caller had given a 30-minute warning.

No organization claimed responsibility for the device.

Pro-British Protestant politicians claimed that the IRA left the bomb to pressure London

into concessions that would lead to a united Ireland and a further scaling down of its military operations.

It was the second bomb to be defused since the IRA and its Loyalist foes declared cease-fires last year. A similar bomb was found in Enniskillen in December.



DEADLY END — Avi Safen lying dead in Tel Aviv on Wednesday as a policeman aims a pistol at his head while checking his pulse. Mr. Safen was killed by police after he had kidnapped Keren Gertler, 19.

IMF: Italy Chiefs Plan Sketches New Way for IMF to Meet Financial Crises

Continued from Page 1

need for IMF reform with Canada's prime minister, Jean Chrétien, who as host of the G-7 summit meeting this year will have an influential role in shaping the agenda.

"The thinking of the Canadian authorities is along the same lines, that we cannot let these young guys who move portfolios in investment banks to move developing countries off course," Mr. Dini said. "This does not mean restrictions, or putting sand in the wheels of international finance. But we should have a mechanism to raise resources quickly in order to counter the effects of these destabilizing flows."

He proposed in the interview that the

IMF "should have the ability to borrow short-term money in the market" at times of crisis or, if it improved its ability to monitor potential problems, even before they became public.

Under Mr. Dini's proposal, the funds borrowed by the IMF on financial markets would then be available for immediate disbursement to a stricken country. This would help to avoid the sort of chaos in financial markets that occurred as the Clinton administration scrambled recently to line up an emergency support package for Mexico.

At present, the IMF is funded by its government shareholders and is not al-

lowed to borrow private-sector funds. "Suppose that tomorrow you had another crisis and you needed another \$40 billion or \$50 billion quickly," Mr. Dini said. "Where would we get that? If the IMF could borrow \$50 billion in the market, these kind of resources would stem the crisis."

Mr. Dini made clear that he, like his counterparts in Washington, London and Bonn, was opposed to the proposal by Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, to create more than \$50 billion worth of new Special Drawing Rights, the IMF's artificial currency.

"This is not the answer," he said.

PAKISTAN: Karachi's Ominous Surge of Violence

Continued from Page 1

ernment, and many leaders say the current problems are further weakening her floundering new administration.

Most of the shootings involve wars between feuding Sunni and Shiite Muslims and among the divided political parties that are vying for control of Karachi, where the city's entire elected government has been jailed or has gone underground over the last two years.

Some victims, however, had no ties to any of the warring factions.

Police statistics are grim: In 1994, the number of people killed in political and sectarian violence was more than 12 times that of the previous year: 925 shooting deaths, compared with 75 in 1993.

Last weekend, nearly 40 people died in shootings, including attacks on a mosque and on a busy city intersection where a 12-year-old was among the victims.

In a cosmopolitan city that once had a vibrant nightlife, few people venture onto the streets after dark. Businesses advise clients against taking taxis from the airport, and send private vehicles to bring them into the city. Karachi's luxury hotels warn guests to beware of robbers posing as police outside their premises.

In a recent opinion poll conducted by one of the country's leading sociologists, 94 percent of those surveyed said the violence had forced them to change their life-styles. Forty

percent said they know someone who was killed, and more than half said a friend or relative had been robbed.

Business leaders say the violence is having a serious impact on Pakistan's efforts to attract foreign investors.

Nisar A. Memon, manager of IBM's Pakistan operation and president of the Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce & Industry, estimated the city lost \$1 billion in potential foreign investment last year because of the lawlessness.

"The government must control this or the foreign investors will say, 'In spite of the returns, I can't risk my life,'" he said.

The army, which had been ordered into the city two and a half years ago to help control political violence, pulled out in December, saying the situation had become too dangerous for its troops.

The Karachi police have become so terrorized by armed gangs that when gunmen opened fire Sunday on a crowd at a busy traffic circle across the street from one of the city's largest police stations, killing 11 people and injuring 13, police officers fled. On Wednesday, the government announced that it had charged five of the policemen with dereliction of duty.

Police officers said they have cause to be frightened. Last year, 88 police officers and soldiers died in ambushes and shootings, compared with 13 in 1993. Not a single suspect has been apprehended.

While Karachi, a melting pot

of immigrants and political and economic refugees from throughout the subcontinent, has suffered from political or ethnic violence for decades, city officials and residents said the current situation is unprecedented. One of the biggest problems, according to many observers, is the absence of a city government.

The most powerful political party in Karachi has been the Mubajir Qaumi Movement made up of Muslims who emigrated from India during partition nearly five decades ago and their descendants. But the Urdu-speaking immigrants who call themselves *muhajirs* have become a threat to the feudal rural power bases that control the national government.

Miss Bhutto has accused the Mubajir Qaumi party of being rife with criminals, and many of its leaders are jailed. Its chief lives in exile in London.

After the army pulled out in December, Miss Bhutto appointed a helicopter pilot as city administrator. Because Karachi is also under the thumb of the provincial government, his administration has little power.

That vacuum has opened the door for political, religious and criminal gangs, well-armed with weapons left over from the Afghan war, to step up their battle for control of the city. Intelligence agencies estimated that at least 1,000 guerrillas and snipers with ties to six major political and religious organizations are waging most of the warfare on the streets here.

QUOTAS: EU Backs Away From Tightening Laws

Continued from Page 1

setting an expiration date for them, which sources said could be in four or five years' time. There was also renewed talk of giving channels the option of investing in European productions rather than meeting broadcast quotas, which France has proposed for satellite channels.

But the three-hour debate still produced "more questions than answers," Mr. Oreja said. That result will disappoint

officials in Paris. France has been pushing the commission to propose legislation for tougher quotas ahead of a meeting of culture ministers from the EU member states in Bordeaux on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Oreja said he would not be taking any proposals to that meeting but that he hoped the discussion there would help him finalize a proposal in time for a later ministerial meeting in early April.

The commission's move to hold off on a decision should

please Hollywood, however, and avoid the risk of a clash of culture at a Group of Seven ministerial meeting on the information superhighway to be held in Brussels from Feb. 24 to 26.

U.S. officials have warned that including new technologies in a revised EU broadcast directive would impede the investment Europe needs to develop multimedia and other services for the information superhighway.

PASTA: Diet Experts Rewrite the Menus

Continued from Page 1

Nutrition and an obesity expert at the University of Colorado in Denver, said, "We may have gone too far with the low-fat emphasis."

In the past decade, Americans have cut their fat intake from 36 percent of their average daily calories to 34 percent, he said. But they also gained about eight pounds each.

"People can get fat on a high-fat diet," he said, "but people can get fat on a diet high in carbohydrates, too."

In weight-loss clinics, the anecdotal evidence is overwhelming, said Stephen Gullto, Ph.D., the director of the Institute for Health and Weight Sciences in Manhattan. Mr. Gullto said that over the last five years the question he has been asked most frequently is, "How did I gain weight on a low-fat diet?"

To answer this question, Mr. Gullto, along with other clinicians and obesity researchers, considered the fact that rather than replacing dietary fat with complex carbohydrates like vegetables and fruits, many were reaching for simple carbohydrates like starch and sugar.

This realization led some researchers to revisit the scientific literature about the functions of insulin and to suspect that many dieters may be insulin-resistant. In addition, new research detailing the effects of insulin on athletic performance has provided more insight into how the hormone is used. "Insulin resistance was helpful historically because it enabled people to survive extended periods of caloric deprivation," said Dr. Gerald Reaven, a professor at Stanford University Medical School who has studied insulin for three decades.

Dr. Reaven has found that insulin-resistant people can develop glucose intolerance, high insulin levels, high triglycerides, low HDL cholesterol (the "good" cholesterol), hypertension and Type II diabetes, a constellation he calls Syndrome X.

He says that up to 25 percent of Americans who do not already have diabetes are insulin-resistant.

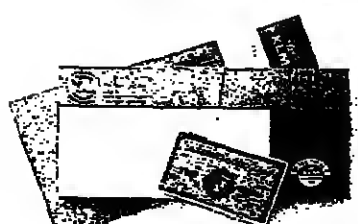
For this population, "it is nearly impossible to lose weight by replacing a proportion of dietary fat with simple carbohydrates," said Dr. Artemis P. Simopoulos, the former chairman of the nutritional coordinating committee of the National Institutes of Health and currently the president of the Center for Genetics Nutrition and Health in Washington.



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سكرا من الاموال

INTERNATIONAL

Upheaval Is Averted in Burundi

Opposition Says Prime Minister to Be Ousted

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — A citywide strike with the potential of widespread ethnic violence was averted Wednesday as the powerful opposition party claimed it had won its demands to replace the country's prime minister.

Yet, in a continuation of the tense political standoff and complex politics of Burundi, government officials said there had been no such agreement, only a decision that the president would eventually consider

a new candidate for prime minister chosen by all opposition parties.

Even as the strike was called off Tuesday evening, the capital, Bujumbura, remained tense with sporadic gunshots. On Tuesday evening, several grenades exploded and there was gunfire near Radio Burundi in the center of Bujumbura. Western diplomats said it was unclear who was responsible.

An evening car ride on Wednesday night through Bujumbura after the dust-to-dawn curfew showed no visible military or bandit activity.

The agreement came after a day of intense negotiations among members of the Tutsi-dominated opposition party Union for National Progress.

Late last week, the party — Uprona — issued a threat to overthrow the government if Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko was not replaced.

If the prime minister was replaced, it would mean the establishment of Burundi's fourth government in a year and a half. Western diplomats and government officials had seemed pessimistic last week about the outcome, as extremist forces have been gaining significant ground and have paralyzed the government for months.

"We live in a constant crisis, in a very fragile situation from negotiation to negotiation," said Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ndayishimiye. "Today we have again to find a unanimous consensus. It could take two days or six months."

Burundi, which shares the same ethnic mix between Hutu and Tutsi as its neighbor Rwanda, has been teetering on the edge of a civil war ever since the assassination of its first demo-

cratically-elected president in October 1993.

Even though the country has a Hutu majority, it has been dominated by the Tutsi minority since independence in the 1960s.

Melchior Ndadaye, Burundi's first Hutu president, was killed in October 1993 during a failed military coup that launched several months of ethnic bloodshed that claimed as many as 100,000 lives.

Since then, the multiparty government in Burundi has been stymied in a tense and at times antagonistic relationship between the Hutu in the government and the Tutsi-dominated army, and extremists from both sides have gained power.

The capital has become segregated according to ethnic lines, and there are almost daily gunfights between Hutu and Tutsi neighborhoods.

Last week, after Uprona issued its ultimatum, a two-day general strike brought the city to a standstill, and Uprona held a large demonstration to support its demands over the weekend.

According to the coalition government established in September and brokered by the United Nations, the prime minister is to be a member of Uprona.

But Burundi politics are extraordinarily complex. Mr. Kanyenkiko is both Tutsi and until January was a member of Uprona. He was kicked out of the party after he was accused of not following directives.

On Wednesday, the president of Uprona, Charles Mukasira, said he hoped a consensus candidate would be chosen no later than Feb. 10.

Turkish F-16, Chased by Greek Planes, Crashes

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A Turkish F-16 fighter being chased by Greek jets crashed into the sea on Wednesday but the pilot ejected safely and was rescued. Greece said the aircraft would be flown back to Turkey.

The Defense Ministry accused the Turkish plane of violating Greek airspace and said the single-engine jet apparently suffered a mechanical failure.

In Ankara, the Turkish military said the plane was flying over international waters. It said it crashed because of mechanical failure during a training flight, but made no mention of a chase.

The plane crashed into the Aegean Sea near the resort town of Lindos on the southeastern side of the island of Rhodes, which is within sight of the Turkish coast.

In Angola, a Troubling Assassination

Journalist's Death Tarnishes Image of Luanda's Rulers

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — For two years, the moral high ground in Angola's civil war has been held by the government of President José Eduardo dos Santos.

It was he who won Angola's first democratic election in 1992. It was his opponent who cried foul and started shooting again, triggering the most brutal phase of a conflict that has taken more than 500,000 lives in two decades.

But the government's tenuous claim to good standing has been tarnished by the assassination last month of Ricardo de Mello, Angola's leading independent journalist.

A year ago, Mr. de Mello, 38, and two partners founded Imparcial Fax, a muckraking daily that specialized in stories of corruption, war profiteering and rifts within the dos Santos government. It was a major thorn in the side of the administration.

Mr. dos Santos's government renounced Marxism in 1990 but has found it far more difficult to abandon its authoritarian instincts toward the press. Angola's official newspaper, radio and television stations all follow the party line.

Imparcial Fax drew its inspiration from the independent press that emerged in the late 1980s in Russia and Eastern Europe and that used fax machines to break government censorship. It has just 300 subscribers but thousands of readers, including virtually every general and government minister in Luanda, the capital.

Mr. de Mello lived with death threats. "Some-

nights we would get so many that we'd take our phone off the hook," said Jaime Gonçalves, a co-founder. Imparcial Fax's critics accused it of favoring the guerrilla opposition, but knowledgeable people in Luanda discount that.

A former stringer for the BBC and the Voice of America, Mr. de Mello had a reputation for fierce independence. Among his many targets was the \$400 million humanitarian aid program here, which he argued fueled corruption, created dependency and prolonged the war.

The death threats intensified in recent weeks as Mr. de Mello wrote more stories about political fissures within the government. "I told him to get a gun," said his widow, Arminda Mateus. But Mr. de Mello told her and others that he believed Mr. dos Santos would not risk a black eye by killing an independent journalist.

Mr. de Mello was found dead early Jan. 18 in the second-floor landing of the building where he lived. He had been shot in the head with an AK-47 assault rifle. Just hours before, two of his reporters were assaulted at separate locations; neither was seriously injured.

One of those attacked, Mariano Costa, said that while his assailants were beating him up they mentioned a recent item in Imparcial Fax linking the president's wife, Ana Paula, to illegal diamond trafficking.

Who killed Mr. de Mello? Speculation centers on the presidential guard, the Interior Ministry or perhaps some elements of the military.

Fear is widespread among congressional journalists in Luanda. "We are orphans in the midst of a dictatorship," said Gustavo Costa, a correspondent for a Portuguese weekly.

Apartheid Fighter Battles Money Scandal

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Alan Boesak, a preacher who fought apartheid for many years, ended two hours of talks with Danish charity officials here Wednesday saying that he was hurt by charges he enriched himself with money intended for apartheid victims.

Mr. Boesak said that the Danes had made up their minds about the allegations before the meeting and that he had not

had a proper chance to explain his view.

Government sources said the talks with DanChurch Aid's secretary-general, Christian Bellev-Olesen, could decide whether Mr. Boesak's suspended appointment as South Africa's first black ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva would be confirmed.

Lawyers have been appointed to probe the finances of his

anti-apartheid Foundation for Peace and Justice.

"I have done nothing wrong," Mr. Boesak said, adding that he believed he should still go to Geneva.

Mr. Boesak, 49, headed the Geneva-based World Alliance of Reformed Churches for eight years until 1990, when he was forced to resign over a sex scandal involving a white television producer who is now his wife.

John E. Sawyer, a Former President Of Williams College, Is Dead at 77

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

John E. Sawyer, 77, a former president of Williams College and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, died Tuesday at his home in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The cause of death was cancer, the family said.

As president of Williams from 1961 to 1973, Mr. Sawyer led the college's elimination of fraternities, transition to co-education, recruitment of African-American students and development of a winter-study period.

He also oversaw the development of the college's Center for Environmental Studies and Graduate Program in Art History, both of which were innovations at a liberal arts college.

Mr. Sawyer was graduated from Williams in 1939 and

earned a master's degree at Harvard University in 1941. After the war, he taught economics at Harvard, Yale and Williams.

Albert Eisen, 67, Teacher

and Leading Art Historian.

Albert Eisen, 67, an art historian at Stanford University and a leading authority on the sculpture of Auguste Rodin, died of a heart attack Thursday at his home in Stanford, California, a university spokesman said.

In a career that spanned more than four decades, Mr. Eisen was known as an expert on late-19th-century and early-20th-century sculpture and as an outstanding teacher and lecturer. (NYT)

Igor Tamm, 72, a biomedical scientist and educator who earned renown for his pioneering studies of the composition

of viruses and how they replicate in the cells they invade, died of lung cancer Monday at his home in Watch Hill, Rhode Island.

Denis Layne, 57, a Canadian banker and ardent supporter of the Irish Republican Army who was acquitted of U.S. charges of terrorism, died of a heart attack Sunday at his home in Toronto.

The Reverend Clement J. McNaspy, 79, a Jesuit author, historian, musicologist, and linguist, died of a stroke Friday at Ignatius House, a Jesuit nursing home in New Orleans.

Antonio Aris de Castilla, 81, consul-general of Guatemala and dean of the consular corps in New York, died Jan. 23 at New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center. He had been living in Riverdale, New York.



RETURN TO VIETNAM — The Stars and Stripes flying over the entrance to the new U.S. Liaison Office in Hanoi. It is the first time an American flag has flown over a U.S. government office in Hanoi since the war ended in 1975.

AMERICAN TOPICS

IBM Lightens Up With New Dress Code

IBM has relaxed its dress code, formerly one of the starchiest in the business world. It is all part of Chairman Louis V. Gerstner Jr.'s effort to shake up the computer company.

Jonathan B. Dick, a company lawyer, came to work at IBM's headquarters in Armonk, New York, this week wearing a white fisherman's sweater, black jeans and wrinkled tan boots. The New York Times reports. He recalls that on his first day at work 17 years ago he wore a dark suit, white shirt and conservative tie — all part of the standard IBM uniform — and loafers. His boss asked, "Why did you wear your bedroom slippers to work?" He was given the rest of the day off to shop for a pair of wing tips.

IBM never really had a written dress code in the same way that Britain does not officially require people waiting for a bus to form a queue. The tradition just sprang up.

Short Takes

A federal ban on automated, tape-recorded telephone sales pitches has been upheld by a U.S. appeals court in San Francisco. "Congress accurately identified automated telemarketing calls as a threat to privacy," said the 3-to-0 opinion.

Barbara Barton gave up her own life so her babies could live. While pregnant with twins, Mrs. Barton, 36, put off chemotherapy and radiation treatment for leukemia so she

would not harm them. The delay, however, proved too much. Her cancer had been diagnosed in December 1993, the same day she learned she was pregnant. She and her husband, Jeff, decided against an abortion. In July 1994 she gave birth to a healthy son and daughter. She died six months later, on Jan. 22.

A World War II-era cartoon that shows Bugs Bunny passing out bombs to blow up in the faces of Japanese people he calls "slant eyes" is being pulled from the MGM-UA Golden Age of Looney Tunes video. About 8,000 copies have been sold. "We are very offended," said Lori Fujimoto of the Japanese-American Citizens' League. An MGM-UA spokeswoman said, "When we were compiling the video, we were putting together a history of animation. As much as it is distasteful, it was part of history at the time and reflected Hollywood's part in the war effort."

Hollywood's Walk of Fame has been temporarily closed during subway construction. But there are plenty of other star walks in Los Angeles for those "who want to walk over some celebrities," the Los Angeles Times notes. The area has star walks for sports greats, Hispanic ootables, cowboy stars, country music performers, and even one for actual stars like Polaris that inhabit "constellations visible in Southern California."

The film "Mrs. Parker and the Vicious Circle" tells of Dorothy Parker and her fellow writers who traded wisecracks at the Algonquin Hotel round table in Manhattan in the 1920s and 30s. The heroine has been retitled on a Los Angeles theater's politically correct marquee as "Mrs. Parker." *International Herald Tribune*

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Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Pest Warfare: Scientists Seek Predator Bugs

So naturalist observe, a flea
Hath smaller fleas that on him
prey,
And these have smaller fleas to
bite 'em.
And so proceed ad infinitum.
Jonathan Swift

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

EQUIPPED with microscopes and soil-test kits, American scientists are scouring the world from the plains of Kazakhstan to the fertile fields of France in search of bugs and pests that they think they might like to unleash at home one day.

"I sometimes refer to some of what we do as 18th-century science," said Lloyd Knutson, director of the European Biological Control Laboratory in Montpellier in southern France. "We do some pretty sophisticated stuff, but the initial requirement is to have scientists go out all times of the year in all kinds of weather, day and night, to see what may be crawling around. It's a skill that seems to be lost these days."

The name of the game is to find specific bugs or pathogens to attack weeds and pests in the United States without themselves turning into a problem.

The laboratory, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, saves farmers uncounted millions of dollars in lost production every year. Even before it was founded, one of the most successful bio-control programs of all time saved the California citrus industry from destruction by cottony cushion scale in the 1880s. The expedition to Australia to find the antidote — the ladybug beetle — cost \$2,000. "Some cost-to-benefit ratio," Dr. Knutson said.

Although it has several times changed location, the laboratory has been in existence since 1918, when it was established in southwestern France to find a cure for the European corn borer, then a major problem in the United States.

"You go back to the area of origin of the pest or weed that has invaded the United States and you find out what natural enemies are holding the thing at bay," Dr. Knutson said. "You then determine their host specificity, and if they really are proved to be 100 percent safe you put them in the hands of state-side cooperators. These insects and pathogens then start spreading on their own."

THE work of the Montpellier laboratory is particularly important because the United States has imported a lot of its agriculture from the Old World.

Nature keeps a balance by sending predators to prey on pests. But often these checks, which take hundreds of thousands of years to evolve, disappear when weeds or unwanted bugs are removed from their environment and put into a new one. The pests are then free to roam unchecked.

"A big problem at the moment is the cereal-leaf beetle which has been controlled in the Middle West by work that was done here between 1965 and 1970," Dr. Knutson said. "But recently it has marched south into Alabama and Mississippi and it has hopped, skipped and jumped to the northernmost county of Idaho, right on the Canadian border."

The laboratory found four species of parasitic wasp with which to combat the cereal-leaf beetle in the Midwest. It is now looking in Kazakhstan and in the Mediterranean to find agents better suited to control the pest in colder and hotter climates.

Among the top enemies at the moment is leafy spurge, a shrubby weed that has put millions of acres of rangeland out of commission in the Western United States. It is thought that the spurge was introduced into the United States with contaminated seed from Ukraine, and it is there that the laboratory is concentrating its search for appropriate killers.

Neal Spencer, a scientist with the Agricultural Research Service based in Sidney, Montana, said a recent study indicated that spurge is costing the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming alone about \$114 million in lost production every year. "In Europe, spurge is just another member of the flora," he said, whereas in the United States it spread unchecked. "What we are trying to do is to rebalance an ecological system that man has taken out of balance."

SPRAYING the area with herbicides would cost more than the land is worth and would be horrendously damaging to the environment, Dr. Spencer added. But scientists found several species of flea beetles that feed on the plant.

"We also have a long-horn beetle that is doing well and there are two species of clear-winged moths that we have high hopes for," Dr. Spencer added. "It's beautiful when you see one of the stakes marking a spot where we've released insects and there's no spurge there." The advantage of the method is that when the spurge disappears so in principle do the insects. Evolution has taught them only one diet.

The European laboratory, which has a staff of 20 and several graduate students, has found antidotes to about 25 weeds and 40 insect pests in its history. After several moves in France it ended up in 1991 in the spot where the first chief entomologist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Charles Valentine Riley, identified the American phylloxera bug as the cause of a devastating plague in European vineyards. Riley also found that American vines were immune to the disease. As a result, virtually every vine in France was grafted onto a rooted cutting from an American vine.

IN BRIEF

From Left Side of the Brain: Perfect Pitch

WASHINGTON (WP) — A new study has found that musicians with perfect pitch have brains that are markedly more asymmetrical than other people's, with enlargement of a left-brain region critical to both hearing and language.

In almost everyone, one side of the brain is dominant. In most people, it's the left side, the half thought to be most important for verbal skills. In people with left-brain dominance, an area of the brain's left temporal lobe called the planum temporale plays an important role in understanding speech. The right half, involved in spatial skills, is also believed to help determine musical talent.

But perfect pitch appears to be a left-brain function. Researchers at Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf used magnetic resonance imaging on 30 right-handed professional musicians and on 30 right-handed nonmusicians. The left half was bigger than the right in both groups. But that asymmetry was significantly greater among the musicians — particularly in the 11 with perfect pitch, who showed three times as much left-right asymmetry as the nonmusicians.

Protein in Saliva Found to Block AIDS Virus

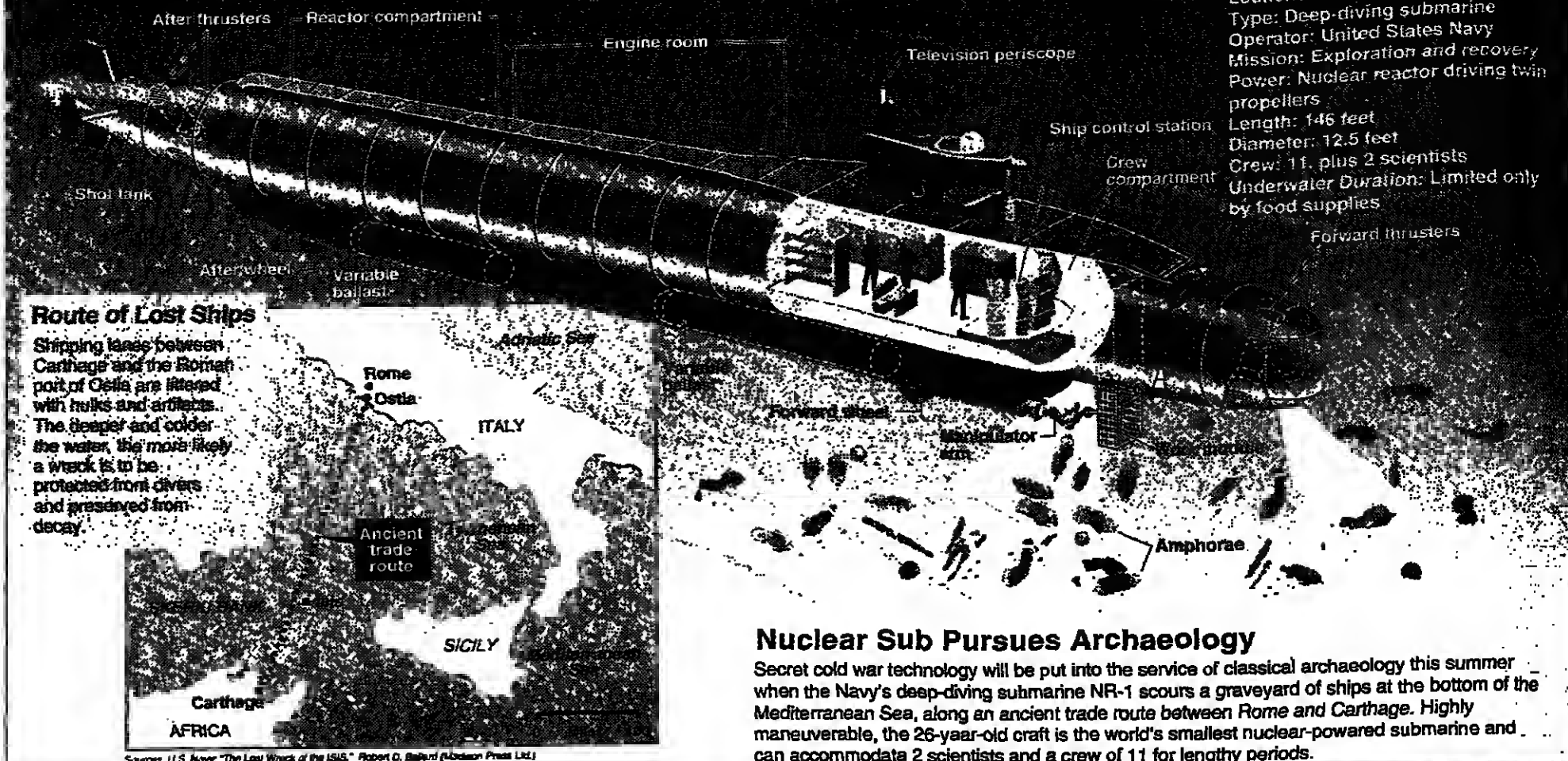
WASHINGTON (NYT) — A small protein in human saliva blocks the AIDS virus from infecting human cells in the test tube, federal scientists reported at a meeting here. The protein might help explain why the spread of the virus through saliva is apparently so rare, said the scientists, who were from the National Institute of Dental Research in Bethesda, Maryland.

The protein does not directly attack HIV, the AIDS virus. Instead, it seems to act indirectly, by attaching to the surface of white blood cells known as monocytes, thus preventing infection with HIV, said Dr. Tessie B. McNeely and Dr. Sharon M. Wahl, the team leaders. They reported the findings at a meeting sponsored by the American Society for Microbiology.

Sub to Scan Sea Floor for Roman Wrecks

A Look at the NR-1

Launched: Jan. 25, 1969
Type: Deep-diving submarine
Operator: United States Navy
Mission: Exploration and recovery
Power: Nuclear reactor driving twin propellers
Length: 146 feet
Diameter: 12.5 feet
Crew: 11, plus 2 scientists
Underwater Duration: Limited only by food supplies



Nuclear Sub Pursues Archaeology

Secret cold war technology will be put into the service of classical archaeology this summer when the Navy's deep-diving submarine NR-1 scans a graveyard of ships at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea, along an ancient trade route between Rome and Carthage. Highly maneuverable, the 26-year-old craft is the world's smallest nuclear-powered submarine and can accommodate 2 scientists and a crew of 11 for lengthy periods.

The New York Times; Illustration by Frank O'Connell

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Mediterranean was a lake to imperial Rome. Hundreds of ships regularly sailed from its seaport town, Ostia, to the far reaches of the empire, ferrying troops and gathering in the oil, wine, slaves, spices, grains and other resources that fed the city. The pace of transport was so great that inevitably, many ships went down in sudden storms, sometimes in deep water where they and their cargoes lay for many centuries, protected from waves and fishing trawls and weekend divers.

These time capsules have caught the attention of Dr. Robert D. Ballard, the marine geologist who in 1985 found the hulk of the Titanic under more than two miles of water in the Atlantic. On Mediterranean expeditions in the late 1980s, he discovered a Roman wreck and with the aid of a team of archaeologists recovered some of it, the deepest ancient shipwreck ever to come to light.

Intrigued by that find and the promise of greater ones, Dr. Ballard is preparing to survey and exhume an appreciable part of the watery graveyard that

lies along the main trade route between Carthage and Rome, hoping to lay bare some of the secrets of ancient commerce in the Mediterranean.

The tool at his disposal is nothing short of extraordinary — the NR-1, a nuclear-powered, deep-diving submarine that the U.S. Navy, as part of the peace dividend made possible by the end of the Cold War, is sharing with an increasingly wide circle of scientists. Stranger than anything ever dreamed up by Jules Verne, the once secret craft has wheels that let it roll across the sea floor as well as windows, lights, sensors, cameras and powerful manipulators for picking up lost objects.

This summer, Dr. Ballard and his colleagues are to glide across the belly of the Mediterranean in the NR-1 to hunt for clues to a bygone world, staying down days at a time, working around the clock in shifts.

"It's perfect for what I want to do," Dr. Ballard said during a recent tour of the submarine at its base in Groton, Connecticut. "This is an unbelievable opportunity."

Archaeologists tend to echo that assessment, saying the unique powers of the submarine promise to shed new

light on a significant aspect of mankind's past.

"What's important about this is that, by virtue of the technology, he can get to deeper spots than anybody else," said Dr. John H. Humphrey, editor of The Journal of Roman Archaeology, based in Ann Arbor, Michigan. "Previous knowledge of trading routes was based on shallow-water work. This is going to change the whole map."

The Mediterranean voyage marks not only a new venture for Dr. Ballard but a career change as he prepares to move from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Mystic, Connecticut, where he is setting up the Institute for Exploration at the Mystic Aquarium. The study of ancient trade routes marks the institute's inaugural venture.

Dr. Ballard is known for discovering the wreck of the Titanic as well as that of the Nazi battleship Bismarck, which was sunk in 1941 in the Atlantic and now rests nearly three miles down, a mass of deteriorating guns and faded swastikas.

He became intrigued with the Mediterranean when, after much effort and frustration, expeditions he led in 1988

and 1989 with deep-diving robots were able to locate heaps of artifacts on the seabed, including many amphorae — the large, all-purpose clay jugs widely used in antiquity to transport goods.

Even more important was a discovery he made 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Tunis and 20 miles north of a shallow area known as the Skerki Bank. There, a half mile down, Dr. Ballard found a complete Roman ship, its location suggesting it was sailing from Carthage to Rome.

WORKING with Dr. Anna Marguerite McCann, a marine archaeologist and trustee of the Archaeological Institute of America, he used his Jason robot to recover 48 of the ship's artifacts, including 10 amphorae, a pottery lamp emblazoned with a running animal, a piece of cedar deck planking, iron anchors, a grindstone, a cooking pot and a copper coin from the reign of Constantine II (355 to 361), helping date the wreck to the second half of the fourth century. Most of the artifacts were from North Africa, Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean, suggesting a wide swath of travels and trade.

"Ships from this period are the least well known," Dr. McCann wrote in a recent book-length supplement to The Journal of Roman Archaeology devoted to the wreck. "Our late-Roman ship sailing from Carthage is thus a welcome addition to the growing history of ancient seafaring."

Tantalizing the explorers, the seabed around the shipwreck was strewn with evidence of other hulks and a variety of artifacts, suggesting that many thousands of items lay buried in the bottom mud. Dr. Ballard and his team were able to retrieve 17 amphorae from the fourth century B.C., during the early Roman Republic, and the latest one dating from somewhere between the ninth and 12th centuries and probably Islamic in origin.

The richness of the field hinted at the existence of a previously unexplored trade route over the open sea between Carthage and Rome, experts later said. Apparently, ancient mariners often ventured out of sight of land, contrary to the impression left by decades of work on wrecks in shallow coastal waters.

Study Rebuts 'Acceptable' Midlife Weight Gain

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women who gain 10 to 40 pounds in midlife, an amount considered acceptable and even desirable under current guidelines, have a seriously increased risk of suffering a heart attack, a study has found.

In a 14-year study of nearly 116,000 women, researchers from the Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Medical School found that weight gains of even 11 to 18 pounds (5 to 8.2 kilos) in adult life resulted in a 25 percent greater chance of suffering or dying of a heart attack compared with that faced by women who gained less than 11 pounds after the age of 18.

With each increment of weight, the study showed, the coronary risk rose — to a 60 percent increase for weight gains

of 18 to 25 pounds, and to a 200 percent increase for weight gains above 25 pounds. The findings were published in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"The current guidelines are very misleading to women," Dr. Walter C. Willett, the study's principal investigator, said in an interview. "We found that excess weight accounted for nearly 40 percent of the heart disease experienced by the women we studied. And two-thirds of that risk was from weight gained after age 18. There's no reason to think it's good to gain weight at age 35, as indicated by the guidelines."

He and his co-authors stated, "The guidelines provide false reassurance to the large fraction of the population who are not defined as overweight, but who are at substantially increased risk of coronary heart disease." The lowest risk was found among women whose

weights were below, but not excessively below, the range of desirable weights in the current guidelines.

These guidelines, issued in 1990 by the U.S. departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services, established 130 to 167 pounds as an acceptable weight range for an adult 35 and older who is 5 feet 6 inches (1.68 meters) tall, the average height for American women.

The lower end of the weight range is suggested to apply to women and the higher end weight to men. Adults from 19 to 34 are advised to weigh considerably less, 118 to 155 pounds.

The current range for women in midlife represents an increase from the 1985 guideline, which suggested that 118 to 150 pounds was an acceptable weight range for a 5-foot, 6-inch-tall woman over 25 (for men of this height, the 1985

range was only slightly higher, 121 to 154 pounds). The 1985 guidelines, which were based on the 1959 Metropolitan Life Desirable Weight Table, did not suggest that it was desirable to gain more weight in midlife.

"The current guidelines strongly imply that it's good to gain weight as women get older," Dr. Willett said. "But we found that the lowest risk of developing coronary heart disease was in women who were underweight according to the current guidelines. They were lean and fit at age 20 and they remained so into midlife and beyond."

The same is true for men, said Dr. William Castelli, director of the Framingham Heart Study. That study, which has followed thousands of residents of Framingham, Massachusetts, for more than 40 years, showed that significant weight gain after 25 was "a bad risk factor" for both men and women.

Dr. Castelli said. "In fact," he added, "I think excess weight is the worst coronary risk factor for men and women because it leads to unfavorable changes in blood fats, blood pressure and blood sugar, all of which increase the risk of heart attack." Dr. Willett noted that even at weights "generally not considered to represent overweight" there were bad effects on blood pressure, blood sugar and blood fats.

Dr. JoAnn Manson, co-director of women's health at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston and a co-author of the new study, said, "If anything, weight gain in men is worse than it is for women because men tend to put on weight in the upper body, which is associated with high blood pressure, diabetes, coronary heart disease and stroke." Women more commonly gain weight below the waist, which has less of an effect on coronary risk factors.

Good News on 'Moderate' Exercise: Less Is More

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An important health message has been delivered to the many millions of Americans who have yet to make even moderate physical activity a regular feature of their lives.

The message from a prestigious group of experts in preventive medicine and exercise physiology was this: You don't have to become a jock or a fitness nut, you don't have to exercise vigorously three times a week for 20 minutes at a time to reap major health benefits from regular physical activity.

All you have to do, these experts concluded, is to incorporate a total of about 30 minutes a day of moderate activity into your routines.

That means actions like taking stairs instead of elevators and escalators, walking short distances instead of driving door to door, gardening, raking leaves, doing housework, dancing, play-

ing actively with children or pets, riding a stationary bicycle while watching the evening news, playing golf without a cart or doing any other activities at the intensity of a brisk walk for however long you choose — as long as you log a total of 30 minutes a day.

To those who have assiduously pursued the fitness gospel of exercising three or more times a week for 20 or more minutes at a time at a level that gets the heart beating at a rate of 60 to 90 percent of its maximum, the new guidelines may sound like heresy or at least a capitulation to a basically sedentary society that has so far largely resisted the exhortations to work up a sweat.

But several basic facts and an accumulation of recent research findings prompted the nation's fitness leaders to rethink the message that they have been broadcasting to Americans for more than two decades.

Probably the most important one is that despite widely publicized evidence

for the physical and mental benefits of regular exercise and the public's apparent acceptance of the importance of physical activity, "millions of U.S. adults remain essentially sedentary," the experts wrote in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

THE 20-member panel of experts was convened by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American College of Sports Medicine, which endorsed the panel's conclusions.

There are many reasons for the failure of Americans to put their stated beliefs about the benefits of exercise into practice. Common excuses include a lack of time; a lack of affordable, accessible or safe exercise areas; scheduling difficulties; injury or other physical limitations; bad weather; a dislike of vigorous activity; and a lack of confidence in one's physical abilities.

This lack of regular activity has been

cited as responsible for as many as 250,000 deaths a year in the country, or 12 percent of total mortality.

Large, long-term studies by Dr. Ralph Paffenbarger, now at the University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. Steven N. Blair of the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research in Dallas showed that habitual inactivity and low levels of physical fitness were associated with a marked increase in death rates from all causes and especially from heart disease.

Studies have shown that the risk of developing heart disease associated with a sedentary life is comparable to the hazards of high cholesterol, high blood pressure or cigarette smoking. Furthermore, Dr. Paffenbarger's research showed that people who increased their activity level in midlife reduced their chances of an early death.

Another major motivation for the new advice is an accumulation of study findings that all point to substantial

protective health benefits that can be achieved through moderate activity pursued for varying intervals throughout the day. In other words, it appears that many if not most of the benefits associated with physical fitness are really the result of physical activity. The distinction is not trivial.

Any amount of physical activity can increase a person's level of fitness, and if activity is pursued often and vigorously, a person can become optimally fit, which the experts say will almost certainly confer additional health benefits.

But, they added, studies strongly indicate that activity itself, not necessarily optimal fitness, is the main protector in lowering the risk of developing a host of chronic health problems, including coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, colon cancer, anxiety and depression.

Jane E. Brody

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY

Listings - Daily ★ Money Report - Weekly ★ Fund Performance Focus - Monthly

REACHING PERSONAL INVESTORS IN OVER 180 COUNTRIES

The numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations sampled: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

d SBC Dyn Floor CHF 95	1010.00	d DB Argentina Bd Fd	1013.00
d SBC Dyn Floor USD 95	1013.00	d DB Argentina Bd Fd	1013.00

**TO OUR
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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press


(Continued)

Continued on Page 17

INTERNATIONAL



"I've just spent



There are no easy names for the kinds of service we've given our Cardmembers over the years. Because every day, everywhere around the world, so many of our Service Representatives have gone beyond the call—helping to solve problems not just about lost Cards or Travelers Cheques, but about the unpredictable nature of life itself. So whether you're upriver without a paddle or downtown without a hotel, American Express is there for you and ready to be of service. Whatever name you want to give it. Just give us a call.



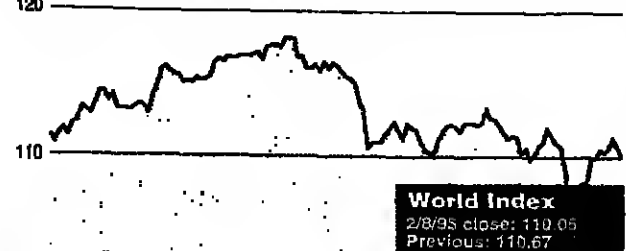
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the 11/15/50



THE TRIB INDEX: 110.05
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 250 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index
2/8/95 close: 110.05
Previous: 110.67

Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 117.56 Prev.: 119.13

Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 115.93 Prev.: 116.02

North America
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 88.73 Prev.: 88.91

Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 87.86 Prev.: 88.42

World Index
The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. It is composed of the 250 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	West. close	Prev. close	% change	Sector	West. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	113.73	113.73	Unch.	Capital Goods	110.24	110.28	-0.02
Utilities	115.23	116.37	-0.98	Raw Materials	129.16	130.28	-0.86
Finance	108.96	110.14	-1.07	Consumer Goods	103.75	103.88	-0.13
Services	108.94	109.57	-0.85	Miscellaneous	116.47	116.74	-0.23

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Malaise In Britain Depresses Pound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Sterling was depressed in foreign exchange trading Wednesday by splits within Britain's ruling Conservative Party.

The pound reached 2.3760 Deutsche marks, its lowest level in six months, before rebounding to close at 2.3789 DM.

"The pound is the victim of a general crisis of confidence in the British government," said Mark Geddes, an analyst at Midland Glinhal Markets. "Even if the economic data remain very positive in the U.K., some people are starting to fear early elections due to the divisions within the majority over the European single currency and peace in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Geddes said traders were particularly worried about what Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, would announce in a speech planned for Thursday evening. Prime Minister John Major said last week that Mr. Clarke would address economic convergence criteria upon which London might insist before agreeing to adopt a single European Union currency.

"Dealers fear the Clarke speech might worsen the Conservatives' divisions," Mr. Geddes said. He also said sterling might stabilize in the next few days.

Meanwhile, the Bank of England said British underlying inflation could rise above 3 percent in the second half of 1995, despite three interest-rate increases in the past five months. But the central bank predicted that by the end of 1996, inflation would fall back to 2.5 percent — the midpoint of the gov-

See STERLING, Page 16

E Pluribus M-Bone

The M-bone — or multicast backbone — on the Internet enables groups of specially equipped computers (M) to share text, audio and video. A multicast differs from a unicast, in which one computer communicates with

one other, and from a broadcast, in which one computer communicates with many. In multicasting, many computers can communicate among themselves simultaneously.

UNICAST

One-to-one communication, possible on any computer.

BROADCAST

One-to-many communication, possible on any computer.

MULTICAST

Many-to-many communications, possible only on M-bone computers.



A Two-Way Virtual Street Internet Broadcasting Goes Interactive

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The view from Steve Deering's office is spectacular.

"I'm sitting here right now watching the space shuttle hovering near the Russian space station, listening to live audio from the Russian ship," said Mr. Deering, a computer scientist at Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto, California, research center.

The window through which he watched the space shuttle Monday was the screen of a desktop computer, attached to the global web of computer networks known as the Internet. And the means by which he watched and heard the space rendezvous was an emerging technology called the M-bone, which is turning the Internet into a broadcasting medium.

Indeed, whether it's watching the astronauts on the shuttle or the Rolling Stones on tour, more people are experimenting with the M-bone these days. But unlike conventional broadcasting, the M-bone allows viewers and listeners to be broadcasters themselves. Practitioners call this "multicasting." (The M-

bone is the Internet's multicast backbone, which functions as a network based on the Internet's framework).

Mr. Deering, a principal developer of the technology, said the M-bone could become a sort of global video telephone system that allowed groups of people — not just individuals — to share voice, data and images over the Internet.

Because the M-bone has been in use only since 1992, however, and because using it requires special hardware and software, only 1,500 of the estimated 70,000 networks that make up the Internet have been set up as M-bone hubs.

As a result, it remains to be seen whether the M-bone will evolve into an Internet-based network connecting businesses and homes, or whether it is merely a limited prototype for the so-called information superhighway that is supposed to be built by telephone and cable TV companies to carry interactive audio, video and text services.

Already, some corporate researchers have

See MBONE, Page 18

Strong Imports Begin to Cut Japan's Surplus

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus hit a record in 1994, but the broader current-account surplus shrank for the first time in four years as imports surged and more Japanese traveled abroad, government officials said Wednesday.

The surplus in the current account, the broadest measure of trade in goods and services, narrowed to \$129.33 billion in 1994 from a record \$131.45 billion in 1993.

"I think vigilance is still needed on the surplus, but basically the current account surplus is now on a shrinking trend," a Finance Ministry official said.

Japan's current account surplus in yen terms declined by 9.5 percent, to 13.22 trillion yen, its second straight year-on-year decline.

At the same time, Japan's trade surplus swelled to \$145.82 billion in 1994 from \$141.51 billion in 1993, the previous record.

One factor that pushed the 1994 trade surplus to the record was strong exports of auto parts to Japanese-owned factories springing up overseas, a Bank of Japan official said.

On the services side, Japan's transport and travel deficits rose to records last year, helping trim the current account.

The strong yen, which cuts import bills, prompted Japanese to buy more garments, food and liquor from abroad. It also boosted imports of con-

sumer electronics and automobiles made by Japanese-owned factories in the United States and Asia.

"The data confirmed Japan's current-account surplus has finally peaked out and started to decline," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist at Fuji Research Institute. "I expect the surplus to fall by \$10 billion to \$15 billion this year."

Japan's import value rose by 13.5 percent in 1994 from 1993, the first double-digit rise in four years, the ministry official said.

In volume, Japanese imports rose by 13.7 percent while exports edged up just 2.0 percent.

The transport deficit widened to \$12.47 billion from \$11.18 billion in 1993 as higher imports increased freight payments.

The nation's travel deficit grew to \$27.24 billion in 1994 from a record \$30 billion a year earlier as a record 13,587,000 Japanese went abroad, the ministry official said.

The data also showed that Japanese investors were continuing to receive strong returns on overseas investments because of rising global interest rates. Investment income slipped to \$40.93 billion last year from a record \$41.41 billion in 1993, but was still the second highest on record.

"The surplus in investment income has been partly offset by travel and transportation deficits, but it could grow faster than those deficits," said Akiyoshi Takumori, chief economist at Sakura Securities.

Saatchi v. Saatchi Court Hearings Start

LONDON — The High Court on Wednesday began the first of Saatchi & Saatchi Co.'s legal actions against Maurice Saatchi, who was removed as chairman, and within hours the company had threatened fresh writs to protect its famous name.

But Mr. Saatchi appeared to have outmaneuvered his old firm. His lawyer told the court he had already set up a new advertising agency, with staff, and named it "Dress Rehearsal."

Saatchi & Saatchi earlier began its quest for an injunction against Mr. Saatchi and three executives who quit to become partners in his new company, accusing them of conspiring to damage its business and preventing them poaching staff or clients.

But a Saatchi & Saatchi spokesman said the fight did not stop there.

"We will be seeking undertakings from them and, if they are not forthcoming, injunctions in relation to infringement of the trademark 'Saatchi & Saatchi' and in

respect of passing off their services as Saatchi & Saatchi," he said.

The agency was founded by the brothers Maurice and Charles a quarter-century ago and became the world's biggest and most glamorous advertising firm in the 1980s.

Since being fired as chairman in December, Maurice Saatchi has announced plans for a rival agency. It had tentatively been called "The New Saatchi Agency."

But Maurice Saatchi's lawyer, Gordon Pollock, told the court within minutes that "Dress Rehearsal" was already up and running.

Maurice Saatchi's former deputy chairman, Jeremy Sinclair, and former heads of the Saatchi & Saatchi Agency Worldwide network on both sides of the Atlantic, Bill Muirhead and David Kershaw, were named in the proceedings on Wednesday.

Neither they nor Maurice Saatchi were expected in court. Justice Jonathan Parker is expected to announce his ruling on Thursday.

The agency served fresh writs on Tues-

day in a bid to stop the team from poaching any Saatchi staff, rather than just preventing the three from soliciting colleagues in breach of their contracts.

Key figures on some big accounts are among staff who have quit in sympathy with Maurice Saatchi. He was fired after turning down a more minor role.

As part of the hearing Wednesday, the firm is bringing a separate action against Maurice Saatchi, accusing him of soliciting his three colleagues for his own agency. It also alleges they conspired to damage the business of the group.

Maurice Saatchi has already hit back with a writ of his own, claiming Saatchi & Saatchi broke his contract when it fired him.

Following the removal of Maurice Saatchi, some prestigious Saatchi clients — among them British Airways PLC, Tyson Foods Inc., Mirror Group, Gillette Co. and Mars Inc. — have announced plans to review their accounts or drop the agency altogether.

Fears of Slower Demand Weigh on Commodities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Concern that slowing world economies will dull demand for raw materials sent industrial commodity prices down Wednesday.

On the London Metal Exchange, aluminum lost a stunning \$160 a metric ton, to \$1,830, as speculative funds moved money out of industrial metals.

The funds are moving profits made on an inflationary 15-month boom in raw materials into other assets, chiefly bonds.

"Bonds are flavor of the month," said Ted Arnold, a metals analyst at Merrill Lynch.

Aluminum is down about 15 percent from the nearly six-year peak that it hit in mid-January.

The fall matches an earlier drop in copper prices.

Both metals had risen by around 75 percent since late 1993 as the global economy surged out of recession, pulling up demand for raw materials.

But economists say that higher interest rates now in place to check inflation in the United States and elsewhere already seem to be braking the economic rebound.

One trigger for the sell-off in base metals was U.S. data released Friday that showed a rise in U.S. unemployment — a sign of slower expansion.

"A lot of the funds see the party is over in base metals," Mr. Arnold said. "The major

economic factors are turning against them."

Gold, which finished at \$378.30 an ounce Wednesday in New York, led the boom in world commodity prices and foreshadowed the wider correction.

Many investment funds ran out of patience with gold in December, when it dropped suddenly from \$400 an ounce.

"Bonds recovering and commodities falling is the reverse of 1994," said Andy Smith, precious metals analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland.

He said the economic environment had shifted from a "magic mix" of low interest rates and strong growth that favored commodities toward

higher rates and a more mixed expansion.

"Gold was a year ahead of the game," Mr. Smith said.

Nick Moore, an analyst with Ord Minnett Securities, said aluminum lagged the drop in other metals because of strong demand last year and an agreement to cut output by major international producers.

World oil prices also slipped Wednesday, pressured by a U.S. report showing an increase in crude oil stocks last week.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, crude oil for March delivery fell 16 cents, to \$18.30 a barrel.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Told Not to Be 'Irrational'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China set the tone Wednesday for trade talks with the United States next week by saying it expected Washington to "abandon its irrational demands" for better protection of intellectual property rights.

Talks are to resume Feb. 15 in Beijing in a last-ditch attempt to avert a trade war. Both sides have announced sanctions to go into effect on Feb. 26 if no agreement is reached.

"Since the U.S. side put forth many unreasonable demands, the two countries failed to reach an agreement during their previous round of talks," the official Xinhua news agency quoted a trade ministry spokesman as saying.

China has consistently blamed the United States for the failure to reach an agreement in 20 months of talks. The United States wants China to strengthen enforcement of laws and regulations protecting copyrights, patents and trademarks, in particular by closing down 29 factories that produce pirated compact discs.

U.S. businesses estimate they lose at least \$1 billion a year to Chinese piracy.

China maintains that it already has made great progress and accuses the United States of being unreasonable and of meddling in China's internal affairs.

But China also said Wednesday it had executed 12 people for producing fake goods in the past two years and vowed a tougher line against production of counterfeits.

(AP, Reuters)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	£	Sfr	Scd	DKr	ITL
Amsterdam	1.78	2.44	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Bremen	2.52	3.52	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Frankfurt	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
London (at)	1.00	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madrid	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Porto	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stockholm	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zurich	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 EUR	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 SDR	1.28	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Dollar Values									
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	1.28	British	1.28	Canadian	1.28	French	1.28	German	1.28
Indian	1.28	Italian	1.28	Japanese	1.28	Spanish	1.28	Swedish	1.28
South African	1.28	Swiss	1.28	Taiwan	1.28	Thai	1.28	U.S.	1.28
U.S.	1.28	West German	1.28	Yen	1.28	Yuan	1.28		
Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Forward Sterling	1.28	1.28	1.28	Forward Dollar	1.28	1.28	1.28	Forward Yen	1.28
Swiss franc	1.28	1.28	1.28	Japanese yen	1.28	1.28	1.28	U.S. dollar	1.28

U.S. Weighs Easing Broadcast Ownership Rule

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has proposed scrapping 60-year-old limits on foreign ownership in cases in which other countries open their markets to U.S. companies.

The change, likely to be adopted after a comment period, is designed both to pry open foreign telecommunications markets and to spur investment and competition in the burgeoning domestic communications industry.

Foreign investment in U.S. communications companies is limited to a range of 20 percent to 25 percent, although the agency has the discretion to issue waivers.

Its proposal Tuesday would scrap restrictions in cases where a company's home country is open to "effective market access" by U.S. firms — and would, implement even more stringent limits on companies whose home markets are closed.

"This is significant," said Eli M. Noam, director of the Columbia University Institute for Tele-Information in New York, who called the proposal the

communications equivalent of "unilateral nuclear disarmament."

The change comes in the midst of an agency review of Fox Broadcasting Co.'s ownership structure. General Electric Co.'s NBC television network, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others — noting that Fox's parent company, News Corp., is Australian — have claimed that Fox's ownership arrangement violates the foreign-ownership rules.

But any change in those rules would not apply retroactively, an FCC official said, and thus would not affect the Fox case.

Fox backed off a plan to restructure in 1990 because of worries that federal regulators might re-examine its compliance with the foreign ownership restrictions, according to an internal memo released Tuesday.

The memo was included in thousands of pages of depositions and documents Fox has supplied to the agency.

Fox has maintained that its ownership is legal under the rules, saying that all but 1 percent of the \$60 million used to purchase six stations was put up by

News Corp., which is based in Australia but controlled by Rupert Murdoch.

Mr. Murdoch, who is also chairman of Fox Inc., has said he became a U.S. citizen in order to acquire the six stations.

The FCC's new regulations could apply in another high-profile case: Sprint Corp.'s bid to sell 20 percent of the company to Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom for \$4.2 billion. If the agency does not approve the transaction before the regulations are adopted, the Sprint alliance could be subject to the new rules — and the companies would be hard-pressed to demonstrate that France and Germany have open markets.

Many countries have highly restrictive rules that prevent foreign investment in the communications business and effectively preclude competition of any sort in telephone and television services. With the exception of Britain, West European nations in particular have been slow to open their markets to competition.

Under the new rules, companies from countries that did not allow competition could buy interests in U.S. communications companies ranging only from 10 percent to 25 percent.

(L.A.T. AP)

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Turn Mixed
As Bonds Falter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks rose Wednesday as gains in technology issues offset losses in shares of companies whose earnings ended up lower than expected.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 2.02 points lower at 3,935.37.

But advancing issues led declines on the New York Stock Exchange by a ratio of 11 to 10. Big Board volume was 317.9 million shares.

The 30-year bond finished flat at 98 10/32, to yield 7.64 percent, unchanged from Tuesday. Investors shunned economically sensitive issues and bought selectively among consumer nondurables and interest-sensitive stocks on the premise that the Federal Reserve Board may be finished tightening interest rates for a while.

Stable rates, though, probably mean economic growth has subsided, so earnings of cyclical companies such as automakers and aluminum producers will lag.

The overwhelming positive is that we have weathered the high-rate environment without big damage done to stock prices," said Ricky Harrington, market analyst at Interactive Technology Inc. "But there's still a question of how the economy's slowdown will affect earnings over the next couple of quarters."

(AP, Bloomberg)

STERLING: Politics Hurt Pound

Continued from Page 15

The dollar closed in New York at 98.925 yen, down from 99.425 yen Tuesday, and at 1.5305 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5357 DM. Against other currencies, the dollar finished at 5.2945 French francs, down from 5.3125 francs, and at 1.2955 Swiss francs, down from 1.3005 francs.

The pound finished at \$1.5537, down from \$1.5565.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which totaled \$55 billion last year according to the Japanese report, puts a wealth of dollars into the hands of Japanese exporters. The dollar suffers when they convert the dollars back into yen.

Dollar sales by Japanese companies often accelerate at this time of year, analysts said, because Japan's fiscal year ends March 31. "The Japanese are repatriating to yen," said Tom Hoge, a currency trader at Bank of New York.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Meanwhile, the dollar fell against the yen and other major currencies after the Japanese government reported that its merchandise trade surplus rose last year to a record high.

"The trade figures helped the yen," said John McCarthy, manager of currency trading at ING Capital Markets in New York.

inflation — which excludes mortgage interest rates — would remain below 3 percent during the next two years.

The bank said that the three half-point interest-rate rises in the past five months had so far resulted in no "significant" slackening of demand but had reduced inflationary risks in the longer term.

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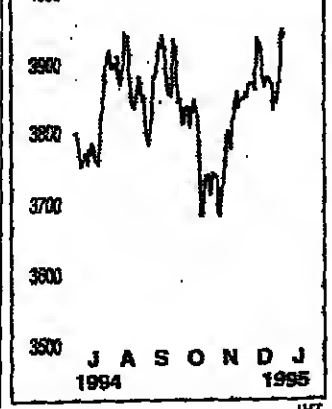
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The Dow
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones industrial average
4000

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	145 1/8	144 1/4	144 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Oracle	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Novell	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Intel	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Compaq	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
HP	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Motorola	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Texas Instruments	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Novell	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Microsoft	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Oracle	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Novell	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Intel	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Compaq	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
HP	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Motorola	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Texas Instruments	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Novell	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Microsoft	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Oracle	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Novell	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Intel	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Compaq	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
HP	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Motorola	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Texas Instruments	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	317.9	145 1/8	144 1/4	144 1/4	+1/8
AMEX	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
NASDAQ	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3935.37	3935.37	3935.37	-2.02
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Standard & Poor's Indexes

level in two decades in 1993 and looks unlikely to recover soon, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Wednesday.

NYSE Indexes

adequate aid for development
and a drain on resources as new

NASDAQ Indexes

Daily Prev.		
Fnt'l Sav	18 1/2	18 1/2
Fundicore	21 1/2	21 1/2
z Metro	12	12
West Lifeco	23 1/2	23
Ins Intl Bap	11 1/2	11 1/2
son's Bay Co	26 1/2	25 1/2
asco Lid	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gen Inc	17 1/2	17 1/2
Sing Lond		
Sing Petrol		
Sing Press Intl		
Sing Shipbld		
Sing Telecom		
Straits Steam		
Straits Trading		

AMEX Stock Index

howa A	18 1/4	18 1/4	in U.S. dollars.
Indecon Petroleum	39 1/4	39 1/4	Strength Times Lead
ner Corp	13 1/4	18 1/4	Previous : 211.00
wer Finl	23 1/4	23 1/4	
ebecor A	16 1/4	17 1/4	
ny's Comm B	17 1/4	17 1/4	
nyal Ek Cda	23	27 1/4	
ny's Canada Inc	7 1/4	7 1/4	
ell Cda A	48 1/4	40 1/4	

Sydney

AMTIC
ANZ

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

AMEX Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Novell	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
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Texas Instruments	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	317.9	145 1/8	144 1/4	144 1/4	+1/8
AMEX	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
NASDAQ	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3935.37	3935.37	3935.37	-2.02
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Standard & Poor's Indexes

ers Union Ent	8.50	8.50
mbawang	10.80	11
ic Singapore	8.97	8.96
g Aerospace	2	2.02
g Airlines form	14.50	14
g Bus Svc	8.68	8.55

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Comp	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
SP 500	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/8
Trans	105 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+1/

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Soccer Fan's Death

Outrages France

All Matches in the Paris Area This Weekend Are Canceled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's minister of sports urged Wednesday that swift, tough steps be taken to curb sports-related violence following the fatal shooting of a young soccer fan and the cancellation of the 6,800 professional and amateur matches in the Paris area this weekend.

The death of Douadi Atout, 22, who was shot in the Paris suburb of Drancy by a fan of a rival amateur team, came on the heels of the Jan. 29 fatal stabbing of an Italian fan.

"It's essential to react very quickly and very strongly," said France's youth and sports minister, Michele Alliot-Marie. She summoned officials from the Interior and Social Affairs ministries, as well as soccer administrators, to her office Wednesday.

She said further talks would take place next week, aimed at adopting measures to ensure that sport "is no longer used as a forum and a pretext for violence."

Most of the 6,800 matches canceled by Paris-area soccer officials involve amateur teams, but includes the Red Star club that is a member of the professional league's second division.

Red Star's president, Jean-Claude Bras, protested Wednesday that soccer was being made a scapegoat for underlying social problems in low-income suburbs such as Drancy, where Atout was shot Sunday by a teenager outside the local stadium. Atout died Tuesday in a hospital in Paris.

• The Italian Senate approved a series of measures

Wednesday that are intended to curb violence at soccer matches. They now go to the Chamber of Deputies for final approval.

Under the new laws, police will be able to ban from stadiums the so-called "ultra" fans who have been accused or convicted of violence. They would also be required to sign a police register, making it easier to track them and keep them out of the stadiums.

Clubs would be barred from giving free tickets and other perks to fan clubs whose members have a history of violence. Clubs also would face fines of up to 50 percent of their receipts for any given game.

Clubs could also be required to pay part of the cost of police protection at matches.

Interior Minister Antonio Brancaccio called the measures a "positive first step," but some clubs were less pleased.

"The clubs today pay a lot of taxes," said Genoa's president, Aldo Spinelli. "Soccer already gives tens of billions of lire to the state. In my opinion we are contributing enough."

Manchester United's captain, Paul Ince, was questioned in London but not charged in connection with teammate Eric Cantona's attack on a spectator, the police said.

Cantona, who had gone abroad, did not turn up for his interview. Police said they had expressed annoyance to his lawyers about "a blatant disregard for an important police inquiry."

(AP, Reuters)



Thomas Fogdöe, with his wife, Marina Jakobsson, arriving at the hospital where he underwent four hours of surgery.

Swedish Skier Fogdöe Seriously Hurt

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Thomas Fogdöe, the Swedish slalom star, may have permanently damaged his spinal column when he crashed during training, doctors said Wednesday.

Fogdöe, 24, underwent four hours of surgery after the accident Tuesday in Aare, about 700 kilometers (440 miles) northwest of Stockholm.

"It is a serious back injury," Goran Skog, the doctor for the national team, told Swedish television. "It is too early to say if the injury will be permanent. But he is definitely out for this season."

Skog said the damage was as if "vertebra had been dislocated."

Three surgeons, he said, had operated on Fogdöe to reduce the pressure on the spine and stabilize the vertebrae. Fogdöe had been flown by helicopter to the Umea University Clinic's emergency ward, about 300 kilometers from Aare.

A witness said Fogdöe was racing with two other skiers, one the team's coach, Ulf Emission, when the accident occurred.

Christopher Jeverud, 24, told the Expressen newspaper that the three skiers "were racing at high speed without ski poles" across the downhill slope and

headed toward an adjacent wooded area.

"The last one hit something and flew into the forest," Jeverud said. "Shortly after that I heard three incredibly loud screams."

Fogdöe, a slalom specialist, was fifth in his discipline in the 1991 World Championships and in the 1992 Olympics. He has five World Cup victories, and won the slalom title in 1993.

Aare is the ski resort adjacent to Oestersund, now among the final four candidates to host the 2002 Winter Olympics. Later this month, the resort will be the site for women's downhill and giant slalom World Cup competition.

Dickson's NZL 39

Frustrates France 3

As Second Round of Cup Trials Ends, Nippon Challenge Soaks Sydney 95

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Chris Dickson, playing every precious wisp of wind for all it was worth, sailed his NZL 39 to victory over a frustrated France 3 as the second round-robin of the America's Cup trials were concluded.

Even the margin of victory, 3 minutes, was misleading on a day of light air and wild wind shifts that brought lead changes without the boats changing their relative positions to the course Tuesday. The wind was blowing at 7 knots at the start but next to nothing at the end.

Nippon Challenge, in the day's first match, managed to finish before the wind dropped off, leaving Sydney 95 to drift in 32 minutes, 3 seconds later. That was the widest margin of the first two rounds.

Kevin Mahaney, whose Young America outslatted America3 by 3:02 on the defenders' course, said: "Three or four hundred meters away the breeze is different. It makes a huge difference."

The conditions were so capricious that Team New Zealand, which has lost only on a protest, trailed winless Rioja de España by as much as 2:37 after two of the six legs but still won by 20:50.

Aboard Team New Zealand, as co-tactician, was Mandy Leyland, who became the first woman to represent New Zealand in an America's Cup race.

"I can't believe it, it's a bit of a dream," she said. "Something I've dreamed of since I was small."

Young America ended the second round tied for first with Dennis Conner's idle Stars & Stripes in the Citizen Cup defenders' standings. They both have 9 points, while America3, which won only one race in the second round, has 3 points.

America3's all-women crew led by 45 seconds at the halfway mark before Young America passed them downwind.

"I think our boat is pretty quick downwind," said Mahaney, who had tactician John Kostick steer those legs. "Also, they got into some holes, as we did."

In the Louis Vuitton Cup, Team New Zealand leads with 16 points, followed by one Australia and NZL 39 with 13, Nippon Challenge with 10, France 3 with 7, Sydney 95 with 4 and Rioja de España with 0. One Australia was idle Tuesday.

The third round of racing for both the challengers and defenders starts Feb. 14.

Tuesday's loss was especially painful for the French, who have played all their cards, while Team New Zealand, one Australia and Nippon have new boats coming for the third or fourth rounds, when the four semifinal slots are determined.

With France 3, Mark Pajot improved from France 2's 1-3 performance in the first round to 3-3 in the second, but defeated only Nippon, Sydney 95 and Rioja de España and none of the top contenders.

Pajot's best shot was Tuesday, when he stayed within striking distance of NZL 39 and even crossed ahead before the last, windward mark. But when Dickson moved to cross behind him, Pajot was slow to counter and Dickson sailed through his line, then forced Pajot to tack away for clear wind as Dickson sailed to the layline.

Pedro Campos's Rioja de España, which came within 22 seconds of beating France 3 for its first triumph the previous day, appeared to be on its way to a shocking upset of Team New Zealand when it led by 2:37 at the second mark.

Then the Kiwis were able to use their superior upwind speed to cut 2:21 off the margin before the second windward mark, then overtook the Spaniards downwind using a special gennaker they call the "whopper" and sailed away.

But Rioja de España made the point, for the second consecutive day, that it will have to be taken seriously, despite its record.

"It was a nightmare out there," said Team New Zealand's skipper, Russell Coutts. "The Spaniards sailed well on the first beat and got everything right. The last 20 minutes gave us a bit of a thrill, sailing right around TAG Heuer and the French."

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	34	10	.783	—
New York	29	16	.644	6 1/2
Boston	18	27	.400	17 1/2
New Jersey	19	26	.419	16 1/2
Miami	16	29	.354	19 1/2
Philadelphia	14	34	.292	23
Washington	11	33	.250	24
Central Division				
Charlotte	30	17	.638	—
Cleveland	28	18	.609	1 1/2
Indiana	27	18	.600	2
Chicago	23	23	.500	6 1/2
Atlanta	21	26	.447	9
Pittsburgh	18	29	.385	12
Detroit	17	28	.378	12

WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Utah	35	12	.745	—	
San Antonio	30	24	.556	3½	
Houston	28	26	.500	5½	
Portland	26	28	.444	14	
Dallas	18	27	.400	16	
Minnesota	11	35	.239	22½	
Pacific Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Phoenix	37	16	.700	—	
Seattle	32	17	.700	3½	
L.A. Lakers	28	16	.636	7½	
Sacramento	25	19	.568	10½	
Portland	24	20	.545	11½	
Golden State	12	31	.279	22	
L.A. Clippers	7	40	.149	30	
TUESDAY'S RESULTS					
Milwaukee	10	22	34-85		
New York	28	12	82-72		
M. Boker	10-17	0-0	22, Robinson	12-21 54-20	
Stark	4-15	8-9	2-2	N.Y. Ewing	10-7 74-22
Shaw	7-14	4-12	22, Roberts	—	—
Atlanta	—	—	—	—	—

Both Sides Strike Out In Capital

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At the end of the White House night game it was Players 2, Owners 1. Except there were no winners — not the players, not the owners, not the president.

By the time player and ownership groups left the White House, where they had waded through the most unusual negotiating session in baseball labor history, they had no agreement because the two ideas the players agreed to were rejected by the owners, and the one idea the owners accepted was rejected by the players.

Neither was happy about the other's actions, and their departure left the talks in chaos and confusion. No one knew where they were headed next. The players didn't say what their immediate plans were, but the owners' negotiating team was planning to leave on Wednesday.

No one knew either if Bill Urey Jr. would remain the mediator of the impossible dispute. It seemed highly unlikely. Asked whether Urey had outlined his usefulness, Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, said at a late-night news conference: "I will make no comments. I will speak to him tomorrow."

But a few moments earlier, Fehr said that the owners' disclosure of some of the details of Urey's suggestions was damaging.

"The clubs knew that by disclosing these ideas," Fehr said, "it becomes very difficult for Mr. Urey to remain involved." Urey's status was in doubt because he had enraged the



The federal mediator, Bill Urey Jr., wiping his brow as President Clinton said that White House efforts to settle the strike had failed. Between Urey and Clinton was Vice President Al Gore, with Labor Secretary Robert Reich at far left.

players by making a series of suggestions or proposals or recommendations that they felt were far closer to the owners' positions than theirs. That, the players believed, was why the owners agreed to accept the mediator's ideas, including a 50 percent tax on portions of payrolls above \$40 million.

After the 71-year-old Urey told union officials he would recommend that players with three to four years of major league service lose their right to go to salary arbitration following the 1997 season, Eugene Orza, the union's No. 2 official, told reporters that he had said: "What do I tell the 95 players

who have lost their rights? That you're senile?"

[Urey reportedly told the owners later that he had "never been called names like that."]

The players, on the other hand, accepted the idea of binding arbitration that was put forward by Vice President Al Gore and that President Bill Clinton planned to send to Congress on Wednesday. They also were prepared to play the 1995 season, another administration suggestion, while a presidential fact-finding commission developed matters to be used for negotiations for a new agreement following the season.

The clubs, Fehr said, did say

that they would agree to binding arbitration on the level of a payroll tax if the players agreed to the remainder of Urey's suggestions. The players rejected that idea, saying they wanted to submit all of the issues to binding arbitration.

The clubs rejected the fact-finding idea, they said, because baseball has had enough studies performed on it and another commission would uncover nothing new. On the other hand, they said, Urey had been involved in the strike for four months and knew the issues intimately.

If anyone knew how to arrive

at a reasonable and fair compromise, it was Urey, they said.

But Fehr vehemently disagreed, citing Urey's responses to questions about his payroll tax proposal.

"We asked him how much would be raised by the tax, who gets it, what does it do to players' salaries," Fehr said. "He said: 'I don't know. I'm not an expert in economics and I don't understand the stuff.'"

Union officials said Urey's 50 percent tax would cost the players \$1 billion in salaries over the six years of the proposed agreement.

President Asks Congress To Settle Baseball Feud

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration proposed legislation to Congress on Wednesday that would create a three-member panel of independent arbitrators to settle the six-month-long baseball strike.

The president acted after he failed Tuesday night to persuade representatives of baseball's players and team owners — who had been summoned to the White House along with the federal mediator, Bill Urey Jr. — to submit voluntarily to binding arbitration.

The players and owners spoke to President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore — but not to each other during four hours of meetings. Afterward, the president said:

"I have done all I could to change this situation. Clearly they are not capable of settling this strike without an umpire."

Although the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, were scoffing at any congressional role in the dispute, Labor Secretary Robert Reich touted the administration-backed bill.

The bill, sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Representative Pat Williams of Montana, both Democrats, would give Clinton authority to appoint a three-person panel of neutral arbitrators who would accept proposals and arguments from both sides and come up with a settlement.

No deadline would be imposed, although the bill would specify that a plan should be drawn up "as soon as possible." The bill contains no back-to-work order provision. It would

merely empower such a panel to dictate a settlement.

"If we want a 1995 baseball season, this may be the last resort," Reich said.

But Gingrich said he did not think that Congress had "the wisdom to intervene in a single industry that has nothing to do with national safety."

Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who heads the Labor and Human Resources Committee, agreed.

"I believe it is a bad idea for Congress to step into the middle of the dispute between the baseball owners and players," the Kansas Republican said.

Reich said Wednesday that "if the president is going to have the authority to lock heads and force arbitration, Congress has got to give it to him."

"If the American public wants baseball in 1995 they've got to let their views be known," he said.

Reich also remarked about what he called "a wellspring of difference — even bitterness between these parties."

Gene Orza, the No. 2 man in the players union, denied any hatred, but he said: "There are some substantial and real obstacles. We're talking about hundreds of millions of dollars that are separating us and substantial player freedom issues."

Representatives of the players and owners left the capital seeming to be further apart than they have been since the strike began Aug. 12.

"Binding arbitration is not the solution to this dispute and we reject the idea," said the acting commissioner, Bud Selig.

Kansas City pitcher David Cone countered: "We wanted to do the right thing. The owners didn't want to do the right thing. They haven't wanted to do the right thing the whole time."

Congress Leaders Cool To Imposing a Solution

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is asking Congress to pass legislation that would force the two sides in the baseball dispute into binding arbitration, but congressional leaders do not favor a government-imposed settlement.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said Wednesday that he was willing to meet with the president's special mediator, Bill Urey Jr., to discuss ways to settle the strike, but the Georgia Republican said he thought Congressional intervention would be "a very bad idea."

Gingrich also reiterated that he thought Congress should be focusing on other issues, and said that he did not think that Congress had "the wisdom to intervene in a single industry that has nothing to do with national safety."

In a speech on the Senate floor, the majority leader, Robert Dole, Republican of Kan-

sas, had said earlier, "Let me be crystal clear on one important point: Neither party — player nor owner — should be looking to Congress for any magic solution. The magic solution can only be found at the bargaining table."

In a joint statement Tuesday night, Dole and Gingrich said: "The president has apparently thrown the ball into Congress's court. We maintain our view that Congress is ill-suited to resolving private labor disputes."

In return, the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, criticized the Republican leaders for their stand, asking, "Why would anyone who loves baseball want to take a tool off the table that might be used to order the owners and players to try harder to settle their strike?"

But even some Democrats were backing off from an imposed settlement. The House minority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, said that "right now there is not a role" for Congress.

The Fools Have Lost Touch With Reality

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than two centuries, when the President of the United States addressed himself to a problem, Americans took heed. If the president sent his personal representative to your aid, you were supposed to be appreciative. When the president says it's time to shape up and see the big picture, then decent citizens abandon their pettiness. If the president says what you're doing hurts the country, you're supposed to stop doing it. Now we see how low baseball has sunk.

The people who run the sport, the owners and the players' union, are literally without shame. The egos and wealth of the owners and players have become so great that neither side is making even a pretense of negotiating seriously with the president's special mediator, Bill Urey. When the antagonists showed up at the White House, Tom Glavine of the Atlanta Braves walked in without a tie. Luckily, the wind-chill factor was zero, otherwise Glavine might not have worn socks.

But then what sort of behavior did we expect from millionaires who charge kids for their signature or billionaires who'd stock their rosters with replacement players? The players have become half-smart ideologues who don't know how to negotiate, only hang tough and file grievances. The owners couldn't tell a straight story about their finances if they were talking to St. Peter.

Give Clinton credit. He tried. And, he has given us our most succinct summation of this six-month strike: "It's just a few hundred folks trying... to divide nearly \$2 billion. They ought to be able to figure that out."

The richest of the rich are spitting on us from their penthouses. In one session, a player stood up and claimed the issue was not money. "I love this game," he said. "I'd play for only \$3 million." Seldom has the nation's attention been transfixed by proceedings where the principals, swaddled in celebrity, have lost touch with reality so completely. Absolutely no significant problems remain on the table. The entire battle has now resolved itself to

this: How high should the salary tax — that is, the soft salary cap — actually be?

The owners' most recent proposal would have imposed \$180 million in taxes on high-spending teams during a full 1994 season. That's astronomical, like all the owners' ask-for-the-moon demands of the past year. The players' last tax proposal, which the owners treated as an insult, would have levied about \$65 million in taxes. That's a lot of "drag" on salaries.

WE'VE REACHED the point where baseball has become America's crazy uncle in the attic. Helping the poor old guy seemed like such a good idea, but everybody who goes up the stairs with good intentions comes down with a bloody nose. Years ago, school teachers knew how to settle a fight between bullies. Don't break it up. Let 'em knock each other silly.

At the moment, baseball has boxed itself into such an ultramacho spot that it is a comic opera version of the Middle East. Both sides will be constantly tempted to retreat to their fantasy interpretation of the data. The union still thinks the National Labor Relations Board will save it with decisions that lead to vast unfair labor practice damages. Some owners dream the union will be broken by April. Some even convince themselves with their polls that most fans will gradually treat replacement ball as real baseball.

Here's reality. Damages, if any, won't arrive for years. Meanwhile, headline owners probably have the votes to hold out for months. The players have no incentive to negotiate until April 15, when their first paychecks are due. But the owners have no compelling reason to negotiate until June. As long as the bosses can still patch together a 100-game season and a World Series, they'll call it a good deal — if they can make the union in the process.

The hour is indeed critical. The hard truth is that both sides have already lost this strike, yet they live and breathe and do their business under the profound self-delusion that they are on the verge of a great victory. The only question is how much worse are they going to lose. So hold this thought, you mighty warriors: Baseball is within a few days, perhaps a few hours, of losing a few more months and maybe much more.

"The biggest losers in all this," the president said, "are the American people."

Vantage Point



CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Sloughs
5 1978 Bulford film
9 Toulou
13 Deseret, now

14 Shows skittishness
15 Within: Prefix
16 Get one's goat
17 Ivory tusk thief?

19 Zitherlike instrument
21 Give up
22 Noted Norman
23 Go without air conditioning
25 Animal to hop into bed with?

26 Girder
29 Was a mentor to
30 Put down
31 Museum near Malibu
32 Brazilian booter

33 Dramatic musical work
41 Poplar
42 Very large apartments?

43 De Stael and others
46 Redolence
50 Tea-party crasher
51 1968 Winter Olympics site

52 Zookeeper?
53 Florida
59 Pass over
60 Kid's name

61 Forde in "My Darling Clementine"
62 Unthinking response
63 Deal precursor
64 Layover

5 Mexican horseman
6 Pinguid
7 Debussy's "La

8 Tempe sch.
9 Pelliculum, e.g.
10 Awaiting ignition
11 Cooperstown's Carlton

12 More vexed
14 — off (renounce)
16 Treachery
20 Pair off

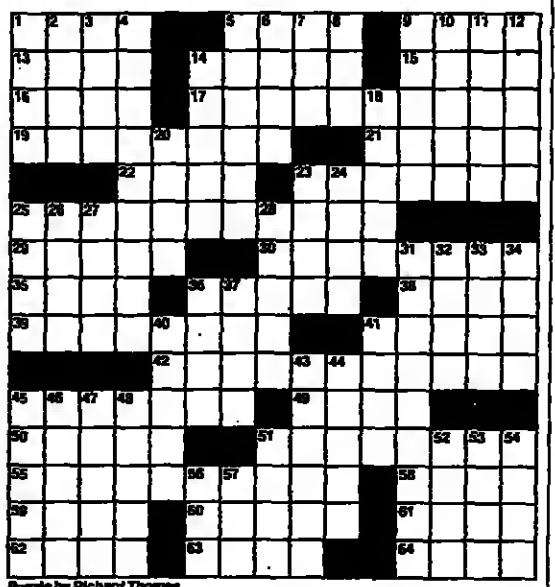
23 Peep shows and the like
24 Lean and strong
25 Rodin work, with "The"

26 Up to the job
27 At hand
28 In reserve
31 Some brushwork

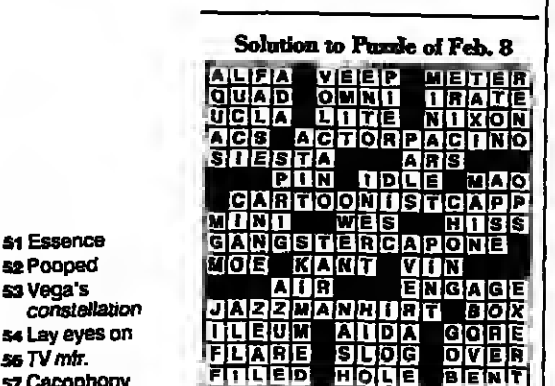
32 "Man" (1964 flick)
33 O or U: Abbr.
34 Cubs' hangouts
36 Flag waver

37 Vacation times abroad
40 Peloponnesian valley
41 Quotation notation

42 Roman odist
43 Gland prefix
45 College declaration
46 Budget rival
47 Pinkie, e.g.
48 Critical



Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 8



SIDELINES

An Extra \$2 Million for NFL Teams

NEW YORK (NYT) — Preliminary figures from the National Football League Players Association show that teams will have an additional \$2 million under the salary cap for next season.

Genc Upshaw, executive director of the Players Association, said Tuesday the cap would go from \$346 million to \$362 million, based on projections of revenues that the 30 teams in the league will share. He said that figure could go up to \$37 million by mid-March once the final numbers are computed.

Under the 1993 collective bargaining agreement, players get 64 percent of team revenues and the minimum salaries will be increased by 10 percent for 1995. First year players will now earn a minimum of \$119,000; second year players, \$150,000, and players with three years of experience or more, a minimum of \$180,000.

For the Record

Kevin Stevens, the All-Star left wing of the Pittsburgh Penguins, sustained a hairline fracture to his left ankle when he was struck by a puck and is out indefinitely.

Darryl Strawberry, who was suspended for violating baseball's drug policy and terms of his aftercare program, and then released by the San Francisco Giants, tested positive last month for cocaine, according to documents.

Al Joyner, the Olympic triple jump champion, and the city of Los Angeles agreed to a \$245,000 settlement of the lawsuit in which he contended police arrested him in Hollywood because he was a black man driving a nice car.

Dikembe Mutombo, the Denver center who said the NBA could "go to hell" after he was passed over for the All-Star team, was named to the Western Conference squad, replacing the Lakers' forward Cedric Ceballos, who tore a thumb ligament.

Quotable

Jack Haley of the San Antonio Spurs on teammate Dennis Rodman: "An interview is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're going to get."

Bernie Lincome in the Chicago Tribune: "One day Dennis Rodman will need to ask somebody to tell him about the '90s."

Spurs' Rodman Gets 27 Rebounds

The Associated Press

TACOMA, Washington — Dennis Rodman got 27 rebounds as the San Antonio Spurs beat the Seattle SuperSonics, 106-103, for their eighth straight NBA victory Tuesday night.

The 6-foot-8 Rodman got 11 rebounds at the team's end of the court. Said San Antonio's coach, Bob Hill: "He gets 11 offensive rebounds, they get five to a team. That tells you what kind of a rebounder Dennis Rodman is."

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(Continued From Page 4)

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ART BUCHWALD

Closing the Prayer Gap

WASHINGTON — It looks as if the debate over prayer in the public schools is going to be one of the big political issues for the next two years.

The Republicans are pushing for a constitutional amendment while the Democrats don't know what to push for. President Clinton was one of the first to jump on the prayer bandwagon, and one of the first to jump off when he realized that it could be a political blunder.



Buchwald

To deal with the problem the president appointed the Prayer Task Force to advise him on whether he should take the high ground or the low ground for the 1996 elections. He gave the committee space next to his Oval Office so that its members would have immediate access to him.

The first meeting blew up when members got into a furious debate as to whether the task force should open each session with a prayer.

A Southern minister said that he couldn't deal with the political ramifications without seeking divine guidance. A lawyer with the ACLU said that he'd walk out because the committee would be violating the wishes of the Founding Fathers who had been insistent that the country have a separation of church and state.

The dialogue became so heated that members took the issue to the president who said, "What are we talking about in terms of votes?"

His pollster replied, "If we allow prayer before we begin our debate, we could lose

Rhode Island, but we could pick up Delaware."

The president asked, "Why couldn't the task force have a silent prayer so that no one would know what the others were praying for?"

"Because this committee is being watched by every right-wing talk show host, and they are going to want a guarantee that any of our recommendations be 'prayer correct,'" the president said. "We've gone too far to turn back. We need your deliberations begin to suggest that all those who want to pray, go up to the Lincoln Bedroom, and all those who don't, go down to the press room."

With the problem solved, the meeting began with a discussion on what stand the president should take on the school prayer issue without offending ANYONE.

One member suggested that the government hand out prayer vouchers that the kids would have to produce before they could pray. "It would be strictly voluntary," he explained. "Those children who didn't want to observe the moment of silence could watch the O.J. Simpson trial on television."

"Too complicated and too hard to track," the president's legal counsel advised. "The president should come out with a clear, straightforward statement declaring that he is not in favor of prayer in public schools nor is he against it."

"This does not mean, however, that he doesn't believe in God. Nor is any inference to be drawn from this that he would rather jog than go to church on Sundays."

"To satisfy both sides in the argument he would suggest that the Republicans pray to their God and the Democrats pray to theirs, and the undecided remain in the school yard until the bell rings."

Dissecting Behavior With Dr. Oliver Sacks

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Oliver Sacks is perfectly cast in the role of neurologist savant. A large man with a bushy beard, he is a swirl of excitement. At his desk in his Greenwich Village office, he darts from subject to subject and periodically rushes into the next room to bring back a book or an article to illustrate a point. It often seems as if his mind and his voice are racing each other to a finish line.

"I'm incontinently divergent in all directions," he said. "I consist of footnotes and tangents and irrelevancies. But they're not really irrelevant. Sooner or later, they all circumscribe some central area." Asked a question, he spins off three answers. He added that his dream was to write footnotes to his footnotes, admitting that "maybe that one finally wants an interactive text."

The strange case histories in his books are, in his words, "tales of metamorphosis, what happens when a human being is thrust into an extremity." The extremity is generally that of a neurological disorder. The result can be astonishing, especially when genius asserts itself.

A surgeon suffering from Tourette's syndrome whose nervous ticks fortunately disappear when he operates on a patient; an artist who loses all sense of color but continues to paint; an autistic woman who has difficulty relating to people but becomes an expert on animal behavior: These and other stories fill Sacks's new book, "An Anthropologist on Mars" (Alfred A. Knopf).

His previous case histories have inspired a string of movies, plays and operas. His book "Awakenings" about post-encephalitic patients who, after decades of a kind of sleeping sickness, were returned briefly to normalcy, led to a Harold Pinter play, "A Kind of Alaska," as well as the Robert De Niro-Robin Williams movie in which Williams played a variation of the author. "The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat," about a musician who could no longer identify everyday objects, became the source for a Michael Nyman opera and for a Peter Brook play entitled "The Man Who," opening March 13 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Majestic Theatre.



Sacks: Neurologist savant.

Brian Fried's latest play, "Molly Sweeney," takes off from one of the pieces in Sacks's book, about a blind man who regains his sight and is unable to cope with a world of unaccustomed senses (the playwright turns the central character from a 50-year-old American man into a young Irish woman, but the trauma remains the same).

In the book, Sacks raises the possibility that Samuel Johnson may have suffered from Tourette's, that Sherlock Holmes could have been autistic. In conversation, he talks about Ravel's case of Pick's disease, Dostoyevsky's epilepsy and de Kooning's Alzheimer's, all of which he finds infinitely fascinating.

It might be said that Sacks himself suffers from a case of acute inquisitiveness, leaping among medical mysteries, and somehow managing to keep his various careers in motion. Though he travels widely in pursuit of fabulous stories, he is a professor of

neurology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and a practicing neurologist, treating people with whiplash injuries, headaches and other common ailments.

"I often ask my students to mimic neurological conditions. I think they need to feel them, to try and embody them." As he talked, he intentionally imitated Tourette's, jerking his head and hands with sudden ticks. "I'm sort of transported by my patients. I'm drawn into their lives quite deeply."

Speaking about the dramatizations of his work, he said: "It's very exciting to have another imagination seize the material and deal with it quite differently. Peter Brook has radicalized the presentations in his own way. It's strange to feel that a play is more real than one's own histories."

Most of the dramatizations have been done without Sacks's direct involvement, with the notable exception of the movie "Awakenings." During the filming, he spent a great deal of time with Williams. It was jarring: "I certainly didn't realize that I myself was the subject of his acute, constant, curious, deadly accurate but at the same time sympathetic observation." Sacks soon realized: "Robin had appropriated me. He had my gestural repertoire, my vocal and emotional style. It was like having a sudden younger twin."

He said that later, to his dismay, people thought "I was imitating Robin Williams when it was the other way around."

Sacks was born in England 61 years ago, the son of physicians. At 27, he moved to the United States and began what he regards as the second phase of his life, as a physician and author. In the 1960s, he said, he experimented with a wide variety of drugs, "some far more dangerous than the psychedelics."

"I used to take a fair amount of amphetamines," he said. "There would be a fabulous release of emotions and ideas, and then freedom, one would come down with a crash." When he wrote his first book, "Migraine," he stopped using "pharmacological artifice."

In much of his work, he deals with

questions of creativity, how "defects, disorders, diseases" can bring out "latent powers." For example, in his new book, there is the autistic English youth who has a predilection for architectural drawing. When it was suggested that creativity itself might be considered a neurological disorder, he amended it to "neurological disposition."

He explained: "It's interesting to see the isolated talents of the autistic. And people can be consumed by cre-

The results can be astonishing, especially when genius asserts itself.

activity as they are by tuberculosis. Was Nietzsche driven mad by his own creativity? As Dryden said, 'Great wits are sure to madness near allied.' Creativity is finally about ordering or creating new orders, but perhaps disorder can play a part." As he spoke about writers from the past, he seemed to be on the verge of initiating imaginary conversations. "I love this feeling of communication across the ages," he said. "History is alive that way."

Sacks lives on City Island, but is often in flight, searching for new material. He said he was interested in extreme adventures other than those produced by disease or disorder, and hoped to write about a female astronaut he knows. "I was riveted by her descriptions of being in space," he said, "how human beings perceive and survive and behave in this totally alien environment. And how strangely they can start to feel at home in it."

In addition to his work, his great obsession is swimming. He swims several miles every day; he chooses hotels by their proximity to large pools, and loves to swim in exotic lakes. Sometimes he swims for hours, while he thinks and writes in his mind. "If I'm lucky, I can get into sort of a trance," he said. In water, "I'm transformed from my diffident, hesitant, gregarious, terrestrial form to a fluid, beautiful porpoise form."

PEOPLE

Diana Settles Her Suit Over Workout Photos

Princess Diana reached an out-of-court settlement Wednesday on photographs of her working out in a gym, just five days before the case was to go to court. Diana received an apology from the gym owner, Bryce Taylor, who took the photos with a hidden camera, and the Mirror Group Newspapers and a guarantee that the photographs would never be used again. All copies and negatives are being sent to her lawyer to be destroyed. Taylor's fees will be paid to the princess, who will donate the money to charity.

Recordings made in London by Glenn Miller and his band for propaganda broadcasts during World War II will go on sale Monday. They include snapshots of Miller speaking in German, extolling music, freedom and the American way of life, according to Conifer Records, which is releasing 36 titles and songs in an album titled "Glenn Miller — The Lost Recordings."

Jim Bakker will preach his first sermon since being sent to prison five and a half years ago on Sunday at a memorial service for his friend and former broadcast partner Henry Harrison, who died last weekend at 67. The service will be held at an auditorium on what was known as Heritage USA, the Christian retreat and entertainment center that Bakker and his ex-wife, Tammy Faye, built in Fort Mill, South Carolina. Bakker was convicted in 1989 of defrauding thousands of followers who sent him at least \$1,000 each.

Isabella Rossellini announced Wednesday that she will become vice president for the Lancaster cosmetic group's marketing department. Rossellini, 42, was released last week from her contract with Lancôme as their top model for beauty products.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	18-24	18	12	14-21	15	10
Amsterdam	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Athens	14-20	15	10	14-18	15	10
Berlin	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Bombay	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Buenos Aires	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Calcutta	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Cairo	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Chennai	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Columbus	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Dallas	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Delhi	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Edinburgh	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Frankfurt	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Geneva	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Hong Kong	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
London	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Los Angeles	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Madrid	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Moscow	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Mumbai	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
New York	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Paris	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Rangoon	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
San Francisco	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Seoul	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Singapore	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Taipei	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Tokyo	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Washington	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Yokohama	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10

North America
The Eastern Seaboard will have moderate temperatures Friday with some rain or snow showers. The weekend will be cooler and dry. Toronto and Chicago will have some snow or flurries Friday into Saturday. Los Angeles will have showers over the weekend.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	18-24	18	12	14-21	15	10
Amsterdam	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Athens	14-20	15	10	14-18	15	10
Berlin	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Bombay	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Buenos Aires	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Calcutta	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Cairo	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Chennai	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Columbus	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Dallas	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Delhi	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Edinburgh	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Frankfurt	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Geneva	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Hong Kong	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
London	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Los Angeles	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Madrid	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Moscow	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Mumbai	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
New York	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Paris	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Rangoon	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
San Francisco	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Seoul	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Singapore	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Taipei	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Tokyo	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Washington	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Yokohama	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Beijing	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Bombay	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Buenos Aires	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Calcutta	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Cairo	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Chennai	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Columbus	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Dallas	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Delhi	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
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Seoul	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Singapore	24-30	25	20	24-30	25	20
Taipei	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Tokyo	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Washington	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10
Yokohama	14-18	15	10	14-18	15	10

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth Lm	Pl Plakes	Run Runs	Snow Snow	Last Last	Comments	Resort	Depth Lm	Pl Plakes	Run Runs	Snow Snow	Last Last	Comments	
Andorra							Courmayeur	80	210	Good	n/a	Var	29/1	22/23 hrs
Pas de la Casa	70	90	Fair	Open	Hard	2-2 Spring conditions	Sevsa	25	55	Fair	Open	Var	26/1	18 67 hrs and settle munda open
Soldeu	80	95	Fair	Open	spring	2-2 Most 1/2 open; best high up	Sestriere	25	75	Fair	Open	Pckd	31/1	14 12 hrs and milky w/ly linked open
Austria							Norway							
Ischgl	90	200	Good	Open	Pckd	30/1 All 4/1 hrs, some icy patches	Seilo	95	95	Good	Open	Pckd	6/2	All 18 hrs open, good skiing
Kitzbühel	45	100	Good	Open	Var	3-1 67-64 hrs most places still good	Spain							
Obergurgl	45	100	Good	Open	Pckd	30/1 2-2 38 hrs poles still excellent	Baquera Beret	75	115	Fair	Open	Var	18/1	All 1/2 hrs and plates, still mostly good
Seefeld	23	50	Good	Open	Pckd	5-2 South slopes starting to wear	Switzerland							
St. Anton	90	370	Good	Open	Var	4-2 All 3/2 hrs snow forecast	Arzberg	80	110	Good	Open	Spring	4/2	All 16 hrs, plates holding up well
France							Chamois Montana	80	310	Fair	Open	Pckd	4/2	All 4/1 hrs open, snow forecast
Alpe d'Huez	140	320	Good	Open	Var	2-2 75-62 hrs snow forecast	Crans	65	175	Good	Open	Pckd	4/2	All 4/1 hrs open, still mostly good
Les Arcs	150	345	Good	Open	Var	2-2 75-79 hrs, great skiing	Grindelwald	30	150	Good	Open	Var	4/2	All 4/1 hrs open, some icy patches
Avoriaz	195	265	Good	Open	Spring	4-2 39-41 hrs open, still mostly good	Koetters	50	185	Good	Open	Var	4/2	All 2/1 hrs, still good, cold dry patch
Chamonix	70	525	Good	Open	Var	30-1 All 4/1 hrs open, snow expected	St. Moritz	50	110	Fair	Open	Pckd	30/1	35/60 hrs, some rocky patches
Courchevel	75	260	Good	Open	Pckd	2-2 41-43 hrs open, generally good	Verbier	25	155	Good	Open	Var	4/2	All 3/1 hrs, open, no warm runs
Les Deux Alpes	75	230	Good	Open	Pckd	4-2 55-63 hrs all but one runs good	Wengen	25	100	Good	Open	Pckd	4/2	72/73 hrs, some icy patches
Megeve	55	260	Good	Open	Var	30-1 33-41 hrs open, overall still good	Zermatt	75	310	Good	Open	Pckd	4/2	72/73 hrs in terrain, no warm runs
Méribel	70	255	Good	Open	Pckd	31/1 All 5/1 hrs and all 78 plates open	U.S.							
La Plagne	150	265	Good	Open	Var	4-2 124-113 hrs, most patches	Aspen	105	125	Good	Open	Hard	30/1	All 4-2 hrs
Serre Chevalier	95	35	Good	Open	Var	3-1 67-72 hrs, all runs well groomed	Copper Mount.	85	110	Good	Open	Pckd	7/2	All 1/2 hrs open
Tignes	180	250	Good	Open	Pckd	4-2 90 hrs and 121 plates open	Mammoth	270	480	Good	Open	Pckd	28/1	22/30 hrs open
Val d'Isère	145	235	Good	Open	Pckd	5-2 Most hrs open, great plate skiing	Steamboat	125	160	Good	Open	Pckd	31/1	All 1/2 hrs open
Val Thorens	185	310	Good	Open	Var	4-2 All 2/3 hrs and 3 valleys still open	Telluride	125	140	Good	Open	Pckd	29/1	All 1/2 hrs open
Germany							Valle	95	110	Good	Open	Pckd	31/1	All 2/3 hrs open
Garmisch	5	235	Good	Some	Pckd	30-1 33-35 hrs best on Zugspitze	Canada							
Oberstdorf	30	160	Fair	Open	Pckd	30-1 25-27 hrs open, hard snow	Whistler	90	245	Good	Open	Pckd	4/2	22/26 hrs and 190/200 hrs open
Italy							Japan							
Bormio	30	105	Fair	Open	Hard	30-1 Almost all, north facing slopes best	Kay, Ltd	N/A	Dust	n/a	on lower and upper slopes, Mts. Plaines/Mountainlake passes, Res.			
Cervinia	80	250	Good	Open	Pckd	30-1 All 27 hrs open, good plate skiing	Plates Run	N/A	loading to resort village, Ar/Artificial snow					
Cortina	25	55	Fair	Some	Var	23-1 37-40 hrs, some plate activity	Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain							